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SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

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Applications are invited for the appointment of HEAD MASTER, who must be a University Man and a Communicant Member of the Church of England. Not essential to be in Orders. Salary 600, with a Capitation allowance. House rent free. Boarders allowed—For further particulars and Application Forms apply to the AGENT-GENERAL, New Zealand, 13, Victoria Street, London, S.W.
June 15, 1903.

PERIN'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ALRESFORD,
HANTS, for BOYS and GIRLS.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there is a VACANCY in the HEAD MASTERSHIP of this SCHOOL.

Applicants for the Office are invited. They must be Graduates of an English University, and a Scientific degree is desirable. Salary 1300 a year, with Residence and one-third of the Government Grants.

Applications, stating age and qualifications, should be sent to the undersigned on or before JUNE 30, together with copies of Testimonials.

GEO. C. BINGHAM, Clerk to the Governors.
Alresford, Hants, June 19, 1903.

THE WELSH INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION ACT—CARDIFF SCHEME.

The GOVERNORS are prepared to receive applications for the post of HEAD MASTER for the CARDIFF INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL for BOYS, rendered vacant by the appointment of the present Head Master, Dr. J. J. Pindley, M.A., to the Chair of Education at the Owens College, Manchester.

The Stipend and Capitation Grant, together, at present amount to 600 per annum, on an attendance of 220 boys, and the remuneration is steadily increasing.

Intending Applicants may obtain particulars of the appointment from the Clerk to the Governors, who will also supply Copies of the Scheme.

Applications, accompanied by not more than six Testimonials, and marked on cover "Head Master," must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than MONDAY, July 13 next.

By order of the Governors, DAVID SHEPHERD, Clerk.

No. 1, Frederick Street, Cardiff, June 23, 1903.

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SAVANNAH, JAMAICA.

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ST. BEES GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CUMBERLAND.

The Office of HEAD MASTER will be VACANT at the end of the Summer Term, and the Governors will shortly proceed to fill up the vacancy. The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom. A Copy of the Scheme under which the School is administered may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors on payment of One Shilling, and he will supply further information on application.—Candidates are desired to send their names and qualifications, with not more than three Testimonials (accompanied by twelve printed copies of the same), and not more than seven references, to F. H. BACKBANK, Clerk to the Governors, Whitehaven, not later than JULY 15. The person appointed will be expected to begin his work in the middle of September.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

The COUNCIL invites applications for the post of PROFESSOR of LATIN. Further particulars may be obtained on application to

J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, June 16, 1903.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES
and MONMOUTHSHIRE.

(A Constituent College of the University of Wales.)

The COUNCIL invites applications for the post of PROFESSOR of ANATOMY.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, June 22, 1903.

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

CHAIR OF GREEK.

The CURATORS of PATRONAGE of the UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH will, on a date to be afterwards fixed, proceed to the ELECTION of a PROFESSOR of GREEK in room of Prof. Butcher, whose resignation of the Chair has been accepted as from October 3 next.

Each Candidate for the Chair is requested to lodge with the undersigned, not later than WEDNESDAY, July 15 next, eight copies of his Application and eight copies of any Testimonials which he may desire to submit. One copy of the Application should be signed.

R. HERBERT JOHNSTON, W.S., Secretary.

4, Albany Place, Edinburgh, June 27, 1903.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

PROFESSORSHIP OF CHEMISTRY.

The PROVOST and SENIOR FELLOWS of TRINITY COLLEGE will proceed to an ELECTION to the CHAIR of CHEMISTRY on OCTOBER 17, 1903. Candidates can ascertain particulars as to the salary and duties of the Chair on application to the Registrar of Trinity College. All Applications must be sent to the Registrar on or before OCTOBER 1, 1903.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON, Registrar.

June 23, 1903.

BOROUGH of SWINDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SWINDON AND NORTH WILTS TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Principal—H. BOTTOMLEY KNOWLES, M.A. (Oxon).

APPOINTMENT OF MODERN LANGUAGE MISTRESS.

The Committee require the services of an ASSISTANT MISTRESS for the DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, to teach Modern Languages (French and German).

Commencing salary 1000 per annum.

The salary will be paid monthly, and the engagement terminable by one month's notice on either side.

Candidates invited to meet the Committee will be allowed third-class railway fare and reasonable out-of-pocket personal expenses.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

The Mistress appointed will be required to commence duty on September 1, 1903.

Form of application, which must be returned to me not later than WEDNESDAY, July 1, may be had from

W. SEATON, Secretary to the Committee.

Swindon, June 16, 1903.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The TECHNICAL EDUCATION BOARD of the LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL is prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT MASTER in the CAMBIDGE WELL SCHOOL, of ARTS and CRAFTS to teach subjects preparatory to and including Elementary Design, to teach Elementary Figure Drawing, and generally to assist in the work of the School. Commencing salary 1000 per annum.

Applications must be made on or before MONDAY, July 6, 1903, on forms to be obtained of the Secretary of the Board, 116, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the Council.

County Hall, S.W., June 22, 1903.

LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The LANCASHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE request applications for the following appointments:

1. SECRETARY OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

2. SECRETARY OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The latter will be required to possess special knowledge in connexion with Secondary Education.

The salary in each case will commence at 6000 per annum, increasing by 500 a year to 7500 per annum, and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side.

The persons appointed will be subordinate to the Director of Education, and they will be required to devote their whole time to the duties required of them.

All office and travelling expenses will be provided.

Applicants must state their age, present occupation, and past experience.

Canvassing members of the Committee strictly prohibited.

Applications, with not more than four Testimonials, to be sent to the Clerk of the County Council, at the County Offices, Preston, enclosed "Secretary of Elementary Education" or "Secretary of Higher Education" as the case may be, on or before JUNE 29, 1903.

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LITERATURE

Studies in Napoleonic Statesmanship: Germany. By Herbert A. L. Fisher. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE publication of this work will be a blow to those persons, if any such remain, who think that Napoleon was great only as a warrior, and that the period which bears his name may be handed over to military specialists, students of diplomatic intrigues, and dabblers in the *chroniques scandaleuses* of the Imperial Court. This one-sided view of the events of that age was common with our ancestors, who complacently accepted the ponderous narrative and insular musings of Alison as the last word on the subject. But, fortunately, Alison is on the high road to oblivion; and the influence of French and German historians on the methods now in vogue among us is seen in greater width of vision as well as a closer study of original documents. No better example of the change in method, and in the whole attitude of mind towards historical subjects, has recently been set before the English-reading public than the volume now before us. In it Mr. Fisher presents the results of a study of the best authorities and of the local records of Central Germany, and sets forth the character of the administration in the lands more or less closely under Napoleonic control. The outcome is a singularly interesting and illuminating volume.

Mr. Fisher naturally starts with a brief survey of Germany in the days of political division, class privilege, and social and economic torpor, which preceded the time of upheaval that was destined to give her new life. He then describes the beginnings of revolution in the Congress of Rastadt, which showed the world the utter hollowness of the federal union that went by the name of the Holy Roman Empire. Bonaparte during his conquest of Italy prepared to

make good use of the weakness of Germany; and the secret clauses of his Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria dictated to Francis II. the changes which must take place in the Rhineland and Swabia. The Habsburg ruler became an accessory to Bonaparte's design of exploiting the old Empire for the benefit of France and the chief States of that outworn organism. The plan of secularization was loudly proclaimed at Rastadt by the French negotiators, the dispossessed German princes, and other interested parties, as the only way of providing compensation for the grievances of the past and strengthening the Empire for the future. This great change did not come about in 1798-9, mainly because it suited Bonaparte to go to Egypt and to leave France too weak for the political problems which he and the Directors between them brought upon her. But after his return, and his second triumph over Austria, those earlier projects received a fulfilment more complete than Richelieu or Mazarin could ever have imagined. It is scarcely too much to say that the German Church lands were in 1803 put up to auction before the German princes by Bonaparte and Talleyrand with the connivance of Russia. By aggrandizing the South and Middle German States the First Consul gained a firm foothold in the very heart of the old Empire.

Mr. Fisher's account of these events is brief, but, on the whole, adequate. The gains to the chief States would, however, have been much more intelligible to the reader had he given two or three maps showing how the Ecclesiastical States were allotted by the decree of the Imperial deputation. Changes by which Prussia and Bavaria lost respectively 137,000 and 780,000 inhabitants, but gained as many as 526,000 and 854,000—and that, too, in districts far better suited to their growth and stability—are obviously of great importance. Besides, the English reader, who has not Sprünker or Droyesen at his elbow, needs every help that the cartographer can give for the elucidation of these complex developments. Maps of the Confederation of the Rhine are more accessible, but a sketch-map would there also have been of service.

The greater part of Mr. Fisher's work is naturally taken up with the political, social, and economic results brought about by the secularizations and the formation of the Rhenish Confederation. Their importance can hardly be over-estimated. Napoleon had all along looked to the abolition of serfdom, feudal restraints, and the petty particularism of Old Germany as a means of consolidating his rule in that land. The secret clauses of the Treaty of Campo Formio—this is a point not noticed by Mr. Fisher—stipulated for the complete freedom of navigation on the Meuse, Moselle, and the Rhine, in the latter case even for the German States on the right bank. Tolls were to be abolished, and the entry from the Moselle to the Rhine was to be free (October, 1797). True, the right bank did not give up its toll-system for some years, that profitable octroi figuring largely in the princely bargains of the following period; but the contrast between the two banks of the Rhine was very marked from the time (November, 1797) when that excellent commissioner, Rudler, began to

sweep away the tangles of Teutonic feudalism, and to introduce the clear and enlightened principles of the French Revolution. Napoleon, as Protector of the Rhenish Confederation, extended most of these reforms to its component States; and the resulting contentment and prosperity certainly provided one of the arguments which enabled Stein and Hardenberg successively to carry through their drastic proposals for the regeneration of Prussia after her downfall.

The benefits of the Napoleonic administration were most clearly seen in what Mr. Fisher rather oddly calls (p. 155) "the fully organized studied principalities," in contradistinction to districts like Hanover, which were merely placed under military rule. As examples of the former, he chooses for special study the Grand Duchy of Berg, the Kingdom of Westphalia, and the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt. These parts of the book are consequently more valuable than those which present well-known facts, albeit well and attractively set forth. A lively, but rather overdrawn description of Murat brings us to the question of administration in Berg. The abolition of feudalism, the sale of confiscated Church domains, and the levelling of all distinctions between noble-land and burgher-land, soon brought about the same results as had been seen in the Rhine province. Mr. Fisher then refers to the Municipal Law of October, 1807, as the first enlightened legislation of that kind for Germany. In point of fact this was so; but it is well to remember that Stein, during his finance ministry in Prussia, had sketched the outlines of a similar measure, and, during his earlier administration of Prussia's Westphalian lands, had in some degree prepared the way for that and other reforms in Berg for which Murat's Government took the credit. Mr. Fisher tells us next to nothing about the origin of the municipal reform in Berg or its manner of working, though these subjects are highly interesting, in view of Stein's previous services in the County Mark, and the great importance of his Municipal Decree of November, 1808, for Prussia. That great authority Maurer, in his 'Städteverfassung,' expressly states that it was Stein's decree of 1808, and not the Berg decree of the previous year, which "made an epoch for all Germany" in the matter of town government.

We have no space in which adequately to refer to the constitutional, educational, and economic changes in Jerome Bonaparte's kingdom of Westphalia. They are very fully treated in some ninety pages of this work, which show careful research in many of the local archives. The constitution was a transcript of that of the French Empire, the Westphalian Estates being perhaps even more closely tied and gagged than the French Chambers. Religious toleration was decreed, and Jews were even allowed to serve in the Westphalian army. Napoleon's *lettre inédite* of March 6th, 1808, to Jerome shows that the latter was more tolerant than the Emperor, who closed with the startling statement that he had never shown any esteem "for the most despicable of mankind" (the Jews). The legal system of Westphalia worked well on the whole, though Mr. Fisher produces interesting proofs that the

small towns and villages were overdone with decrees, officials, and taxes. Thus the budget of the village of Friedwald showed in 1811 an income of 126 francs and an expenditure of 638 francs, out of which the salary of the mayor was 310 francs. Mr. Fisher assures us that this is a typical case. If so, it is clear that the kingdom of Westphalia, with its corrupt and extravagant Court, must have gone to pieces even if it had not sent 16,000 men to Russia in 1812 and raised 30,000 more conscripts in 1813. It is not surprising that Napoleon in the *lettre inédite* of December 10th, 1811, told Jerome that his State was the worst governed in all the Confederation. The warm welcome given, first to Schill, and then to the young Duke of Brunswick in 1809, showed what was the inner feeling of the little kingdom all along.

In truth, the same was the case throughout the Rhenish Confederation. And why? Partly because, as Mr. Fisher skillfully points out in his 'Conclusions,' Napoleon, though in 1805-6 he was content to divide Germany between himself and Prussia (a state of equilibrium which was familiar to the German mind, and might have become the normal condition), recklessly overthrew that equilibrium at Tilsit, "and Germany found herself under the single mastery of Napoleon." This explains much. But it seems to us that his chief mistakes lay deeper than that. Instead of waiting for good government gradually to denationalize the Germans, he feverishly pressed that dangerous experiment on a slow-moving people, and that at the very time when his "continental system" brought discomfort to every household. The latent idealism of the Germans and their desire for material comfort were thus aroused in one and the same period. Is it surprising that even the Code Napoléon failed to keep the Fatherland for the great organizer?

We wish that Mr. Fisher had entered more fully on these two important topics, which would have rounded off his valuable inquiry. As it is, we can speak very highly of his wide erudition, sound research, and attractive presentment of a great and inspiring theme. The weight of materials is everywhere handled with a skill that raises the volume to the level of good literature. Its accuracy is also remarkable. We have noted very few slips, and those mainly on the fringe of the subject. On p. 24 it is inexact to say that "Austria and Prussia declared war against the French Republic" in 1792. The initiative in the former case was clearly taken by the Girondin ministry, and by the still reigning though helpless Louis XVI. Also the left bank of the Rhine (not the right, as Mr. Fisher says, p. 24) was not absorbed into France in 1794, but by the decree of October 1st, 1795. The Frickthal (p. 38) was assigned to Switzerland first by the sixth secret article of the Treaty of Campo Formio; that of Lunéville confirmed the change. On p. 42 "Baireuth" must be a slip for "Bamberg." On p. 118 "the Elector of Bavaria" should be "the Elector of Baden." Tatitscheff has proved that the Bialystok district was claimed by the Tsar at Tilsit; it was, therefore, not given so as "to instil a drop of venom into the relations of St. Petersburg and Berlin" (p. 145). On the next page it

is incorrect to say that not a stronghold of Prussia had escaped the burden of a French garrison; Pillau, Kolberg, and Graudenz had not surrendered to the French. On p. 183 there is an obvious slip in the population of the Grand Duchy of Berg. The phrase "final end" (p. 307) is the worst, but not the only example we have noticed of straining after emphasis; and we trust that Mr. Fisher will alter the grammar of the sentence "Yet neither he nor Caroline were satisfied" (p. 175).

A History of the American People. By Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University. 5 vols. (Harper & Brothers.)

DR. WILSON'S work is substantial, the product of many laborious years, difficult to review all at once. The sturdiest critic would be daunted if he were called upon to discuss in a single article all the volumes which form the histories written by Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay, Freeman, and Froude. If the reading public take in hand such a work as this, their verdict will probably be that it is too solid and voluminous to be easily perused and digested within a reasonable space of time.

Though this objection is perfectly fair, it would be unjust to Dr. Wilson to deny his merit as a writer of history. He carefully and wisely eschews the rhetoric which renders orations delivered on the 4th of July and many historical works written by his countrymen both wearisome and ridiculous. At the outset his style appears rather too plain; but it gains on the reader, and, like the dress of Mrs. Primrose, it wears well. Throughout the condensation is masterly. We must qualify this praise by adding that Dr. Wilson has an excessive liking for certain words which read oddly to an Englishman. One of these words is "affairs," another is "ugly." For "garden truck" we should substitute garden produce; and "whipped" for beaten in a fight is common in American, but unused where good English is spoken. It is curious to see in print Mr. Swift, Mr. Samuel Adams, and M. Montesquieu, and it makes us think that Dr. Wilson has not read what Byron said about "Mr. Caesar."

Though there is no novelty in Dr. Wilson's views, they deserve to be called sound, being based on extensive reading, and formed after weighing the results. At the end of each chapter he prints the lists of his authorities—which is generally a very long one. These lists show how many books have been consulted. If a bibliography be considered useful, its proper place is at the end of each volume or of the last. Very often a note at the bottom of a page serves as a guide or conveys information, and of this Gibbon was conscious, though in his earlier volumes he placed his notes at the end. Charles James Fox, in his disappointing historical fragment, dispensed with notes, in imitation of the classical writers; but his success was not greater than his adherence to the self-imposed rule against using any word for which Dryden was not the authority.

The first volume gives a graphic and, we think, very accurate account of the founding of the colonies in America. Dr. Wilson notes, what many forget, that soon after the discovery of America and long before systematic

attempts were made to colonize it, there was much commerce between it and Europe. He writes:—

"The merchants of Southampton regularly sent ships upon the commodious and gainful voyage to Brazil so early as 1540; and Newfoundland had been a well-known fishing and trading post ever since 1504. In 1570 at least forty ships went annually from English ports to take part in the fisheries there; and in 1578 no fewer than a hundred and fifty were sent from France alone. Hundreds of crews were to be found in St. John's harbour in the season, drying their catch and sunning their nets. Europe could not be sure of fish on Fridays otherwise."

He relates in a masterly fashion the planting of the colonies, and measures out equal justice to Virginia and Massachusetts. He justly and neatly says that Capt. John Smith had "a gift of narrative which his fellow-adventurers did not have," and he is in agreement with Fuller that Smith was the sole witness of many of his achievements. The Pocahontas legend is very properly passed over. In Dr. Wilson's eyes the legends about the Puritans of New England are as untrustworthy as anything written by Capt. John Smith. The truth is that the founders of Massachusetts succeeded in spite of themselves. If they had been suffered to go on as they began, the colony of Massachusetts Bay would never have become one of the first among the colonies, and afterwards one of the chief among the States in North America. It is customary to regard John Winthrop and his colleagues not only as protesters against the methods of Laud, but also as upholders of genuine Christianity. But the tyranny of the Church in England under Laud was not more galling to the conscience and the person than that of the Church in Massachusetts under the Puritans. As Dr. Wilson writes:—

"In Massachusetts men were fined, whipped, sentenced to have their ears cut off, or banished the colony altogether for speaking scandalously of either the Church or the Government. Several who had come to the Bay before the Massachusetts Company was formed were so put upon and sought out for persecution by their new masters, the magistrates of the Company, for their refusal to conform to the new practices in matters of worship, that they finally resisted to the length of bringing sentence of banishment upon themselves, or voluntarily took themselves off to escape the searching tyranny. It was a very rigorous government, under which only those could live and be at ease who professed and proved themselves Puritans; and common men suffered more than gentlemen, after the manner of the age, so that it seemed an aristocratic as well as an ecclesiastical establishment."

Many American writers—Bancroft in particular—have denounced the harsh treatment to which the colonies were exposed after the passing of the Navigation Acts, and English writers have followed suit. But Dr. Wilson, in his dispassionate statement of the facts, puts a different complexion on the matter. He sums up by saying that the system had not so niggardly an appearance "when looked at on every side," and he sets forth how the Government at home strove to hinder competition between colonial and other manufacturers. Restriction was added to restriction, as may be seen from the following passage, which well deserves perusal:—

"In 1706, naval stores and rice, which the Carolinas were learning to produce to their in-

creasing profit, were added to the list of products which must be sent to England only; and in 1722 copper and furs. In 1732 the manufacture of beaver hats was forbidden, and in 1750 the maintenance of iron furnaces or slit mills. But there was always an effort made at reciprocal advantage. Though the Colonies were forbidden to manufacture their iron ores, their bar and pig iron was admitted into England free of duty, and Swedish iron, which might have undersold it, was held off by a heavy tariff, to the manifest advantage of Maryland and Virginia. Though the rice of the Carolinas for a time got admission to market only through the English middlemen, their naval stores were exported under a heavy bounty; and in 1730, when the restriction laid on the rice trade pinched too shrewdly, it was removed with regard to Portugal, the chief European market open to it. Parliament had generally an eye to building up the trade of the Colonies as well as to controlling it."

The extracts we have given show how Dr. Wilson writes, and if space permitted many more could be added to show the fine spirit which pervades his work. He has, we think, produced the best history of the rise of the North American Republic which has yet been written. Probably his publishers are responsible for a marked defect. Many facsimiles of manuscripts are presented, but very few can be deciphered with ease. A printed version should have been added in each case. Moreover, the illustrations have seldom a direct relation to the letterpress.

Ideas of Good and Evil. By W. B. Yeats. (Bullen.)

The attitude of Mr. Yeats towards literature is almost wholly religious. In writing of William Morris, "the happiest of the poets," he says:—

"He knew clearly what he was doing towards the end, for he lived at a time when poets and artists have begun again to carry the burdens that priests and theologians took from them angrily some few hundred years ago."

And he says of Morris:—

"I am certain that he understood thoroughly, as all artists understand a little, that the important things, the things we must believe in or perish, are beyond argument."

Thus in this book, which he has called, from a title which Blake meant to use for his later poems, '*Ideas of Good and Evil*,' he has written of literature as a religion, and not as an art in any technical sense, and he has found appropriate room for an essay on '*Magic*' and a note on '*The Moods*,' in which he says:—

"Everything that can be seen, touched, measured, explained, understood, argued over, is to the imaginative artist nothing more than a means, for he belongs to the invisible life, and delivers its ever new and ever ancient revelation."

That is why we find here studies of '*The Symbolism of Poetry*' and of '*Symbolism in Painting*,' of '*The Philosophy of Shelley's Poetry*,' and of '*William Blake and the Imagination*,' and why the names we meet most frequently in these pages are Blake, Shelley, Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Rossetti, Maeterlinck, Mallarmé, the names of those writers who have cared least for external things. Shakespeare as the writer of '*Richard II.*' rather than '*Othello*,' Ibsen as the poet of '*Peer Gynt*' and not as the psychologist of '*Hedda Gabler*,'

Balzac for some spiritual revelation at which he has hinted, Flaubert as the writer of beautiful words, come into these pages in a carefully defined way. The literature that has been made out of the visible world and out of the visibly active energies of life, the literature of poets so widely different as Keats and Browning, and of prose writers so widely different as Balzac and Nietzsche, is deliberately excluded, as a thing, however interesting and admirable, outside the circle of one who might be imagined meditating—where, indeed, truth has been said to lurk—at the bottom of a well, with a narrow but overpowering vision of the sky and not so much as a glimpse of the grass.

This attitude towards literature, if not the attitude of the critic, is essentially that of the poet, and Mr. Yeats is not less truly a poet when he writes in prose than when he writes in verse. In that just and significant phrase of Browning in writing of Shelley:—

"The musician speaks on the note he sings with; there is no change in the scale, as he diminishes the volume into familiar intercourse."

Mr. Yeats, though his best verse has an air of singular spontaneity, and is, indeed, finished to that point where art at last attains nature, is by no means a merely instinctive writer. Much has "come to him in his sleep," but nothing has been set down without the very conscious co-operation of an exacting mind. As he confesses, with not a little interesting and curious detail, in the paper on '*Magic*,' he believes in "the visions of truth in the depths of the mind when the eyes are closed." But he has not followed the flickering guidance of the moods without trying to make his own system out of his own glimpses of what seems to him the truth. He has woven together a personal philosophy out of visions, and out of mystical books, and out of unwritten traditions; and he is, in a very definite sense, a disciple of Blake, whose visionary and often difficult wisdom he attempted to expound, with the help of a more capricious and light-hearted commentator, some ten years ago, in the three huge volumes of '*The Works of William Blake*.' The influence of Blake has overshadowed the mind of Mr. Yeats from the first, or, rather, may be said to have gone before him, a pillar of cloud, perhaps, by day, but certainly a pillar of fire by night. If Blake should ever come to be recognized as an inspired teacher, it will be through the long and eager devotion of Mr. Yeats, and through the new and vital incarnation which he has given to the fundamental ideas of that extraordinary man.

It is, then, as a poet, but as a poet with a philosophy, that Mr. Yeats speaks throughout this book of essays. The long essay on '*The Philosophy of Shelley's Poetry*' is the most elaborate exposition in the book, and, though it requires careful reading, it is worth it. It is an attempt to trace an undercurrent of symbolic meaning in what appears to many a somewhat vague and fantastic system of ideas, and to show that what may seem no more than metaphors and picturesque phrases

"were certainly more than metaphors and picturesque phrases to one who believed 'the thoughts which are called real or external

objects' differed but in regularity of occurrence from 'hallucinations, dreams, and the ideas of madness.'"

Much of what is essential in the ideas of Blake will be found in the admirable essay on Blake's illustrations to Dante, and these ideas are developed, but, it seems to us, less convincingly, in the essay which follows, on '*Symbolism in Painting*,' and, with unquestionable truth, in the essay on '*The Symbolism of Poetry*,' to which the first paper in the book, '*What is Popular Poetry?*' may be added as a foot-note. In writing of symbolism in painting, Mr. Yeats seems to be hampered by some apologetic, rather than merely affirmative intention, and his argument, taken logically, goes to support a purely external kind of symbolism, which would set a picture by M. Fernand Khnopff above a picture by Leonardo da Vinci, because the one paints Monna Lisa smiling, and with folded hands, and sets the mystery of the soul in the actual hands and lips and eyes, while the other "sets a winged rose or a rose of gold somewhere about her," in order to lead our thoughts, by that mere signpost to the memory, back to

"her immortal sisters, Pity and Jealousy, and her mother, Ancestral Beauty, and her high kinsmen, the Holy Orders, whose swords make a continual music before her face."

But in writing of symbolism in poetry Mr. Yeats is more securely on his own ground, and, in the passage which we are going to quote, he sums up, in language which is at once beautiful and precise, what may be accepted as the main tendency of the most interesting poetry which is being written at the present time:—

"If people were to accept the theory that poetry moves us because of its symbolism, what change should we look for in the manner of our poetry? A return to the way of our fathers, a casting out of description of nature for the sake of nature, of the moral law for the sake of the moral law, a casting out of anecdotes and of that brooding over scientific opinion that so often extinguished the central flame in Tennyson, and of that vehemence that was to make us do or not do certain things; or, in other words, we should come to understand that the beryl stone was enchanted by our fathers that it might unfold the pictures in its heart, and not to mirror our own excited faces, or the boughs waving outside the window. With this change of substance, this return to imagination, this understanding that the laws of art, which are the hidden laws of the world, can alone bind the imagination, would come a change of style, and we would cast out of serious poetry those energetic rhythms, as of a man running, which are the invention of the will with its eyes always on something to be done or undone; and we would seek out those wavering, meditative, organic rhythms, which are the embodiment of the imagination, that neither desires nor hates, because it has done with time, and only wishes to gaze upon some reality, some beauty; nor would it be any longer possible for anybody to deny the importance of form, in all its kinds, for although you can expound an opinion, or describe a thing, when your words are not quite well chosen, you cannot give a body to something that moves beyond the senses unless your words are as subtle, as complex, as full of mysterious life, as the body of a flower or of a woman."

What is said so subtly in these words cannot be too often repeated, for though it lies at the root of all art, and is a perma-

nent gospel, handed down from artist to artist, the world is never long without its chattering heresies, whether the heretic be himself, in his better moments, an artist, or whether the heresy be a growth among pedants, who would have poetry teach, or among patriots, who would have poetry praise the will of the people, not as mankind, but according to the colours of the map.

One of the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Yeats's attitude, his religious attitude, towards literature is that he never treats a work of art in the distinctively literary way, but as the speech and embodiment of forces that are and have been spiritually at work in the world. In this he is in the great tradition, not only with Blake, whose wisdom has often to be filtered clear of prejudices that are perhaps no more than names used upside down, but also with Coleridge, whom he has apparently read but little, and with Rossetti, who said many essential things about poetry, as if by accident, and hardly anything that was not essential. It is to be regretted that there should be a certain lack of careful knowledge in a writer who unites spiritual ardour and imaginative insight with sanity of judgment and delicate accuracy of taste. Mr. Yeats shares with Coleridge a memory of unflinching and often enlightening inaccuracy; he rewrites his quotations, remodels the title of every second book of which he speaks, and repels the name of any third writer to whom he refers. To be accurate is not necessarily to be mechanical, and there are many persons not discriminating enough to realize that an argument may be essentially correct, although the fact quoted in support of it is incorrect. Again, in his manner of writing Mr. Yeats sometimes carries monotony to a point at which a drowsiness begins to creep into it, and the subtle and beautiful prose, in which there is always space and atmosphere, falls into this kind of indolent chaos:—

"Longfellow, and Campbell, and Mrs. Hemans, and Macaulay in his 'Lays,' and Scott in his longer poems, are the poets of the middle class, of people who have unlearned the unwritten tradition which binds the unlettered, so long as they are masters of themselves, to the beginning of time and to the foundation of the world, and who have not learned the written tradition which has been established upon the unwritten."

That is not, like sentences here and there in this book, actually ungrammatical; but how undistinguished, how clumsy, it is! As in some of his verse Mr. Yeats will allow a line to drift into unrhymical prose through sheer over-subtlety in experimenting upon the capabilities of the instrument of verse, so in prose which, at its best, has the ardent quietude of the controlling imagination, he is capable of becoming both obscure and slipshod, in the avoidance of one or another of the brilliant vices of contemporary writing.

It will be because of the lulling influence of this slow and measured and at once simple and complex style if all that is startling and revolutionary in these 'Ideas of Good and Evil' does not show itself in its true light until it has found some plausible entrance-way into many well-

guarded strongholds. There is hardly an idol of the mob or of the market-place from which it does not seek to turn worshippers aside; yet with how insidious a courtesy! The essay on Shakespeare and his 'English Kings,' in which it is shown how Shakespearean criticism may become "a vulgar worshipper of success," is a little sermon against Imperialism. London is the place "where all the intellectual traditions gather to die"; but then "natural magic" is not to be found only in "the Celtic note":—

"Matthew Arnold asks how much of the Celt must one imagine in the ideal man of genius. I prefer to say, How much of the ancient hunters and fishers and of the ecstatic dancers among hills and woods must one imagine in the ideal man of genius?"

It is about the theatre that Mr. Yeats writes with the greatest enthusiasm, but he admits:—

"The drama has need of cities that it may find men in sufficient numbers, and cities destroy the emotions to which it appeals, and therefore the days of the drama are brief and come but seldom."

"Does not the greatest poetry," he asks, "always require a people to listen to it? England or any other country which takes its tune from the great cities, and gets its taste from schools and not from old custom, may have a mob, but it cannot have a people."

The word *religion*, which recurs so often in these pages, must not be taken to mean the Catholic religion or the Protestant religion, but rather in the sense indicated in the statement that to Blake

"the imaginative arts were the greatest of Divine revelations, and that the sympathy with all living things, sinful and righteous alike, which the imaginative arts awaken, is that forgiveness of sins commanded by Christ."

Mr. Yeats preaches the virtue of excess, the sovereignty of the artist, the angelic dispensation of the moods, the poverty of the reason, the illusion of progress, and the need that some one should once and again

"cry out that what we call romance, poetry, intellectual beauty, is the only signal that the supreme Enchanter, or some one in His councils, is speaking of what has been, and shall be again, in the consummation of time."

University and other Sermons. By Mandell Creighton. (Longmans & Co.)

By general consent it is admitted that the late Bishop of London secured a hold over the intellectual public unequalled among his contemporaries, even by men of greater learning or deeper theological acumen. This volume affords at once an explanation and an illustration of the fact. The sermons here printed are in no sense orations. There is little enough of rhetoric about their severe and studied simplicity. They are not theological essays in a sermon form. They are not reasoned apologies for this or that point of the Christian faith. They are, for instance, totally different from the sermons of Creighton's predecessor in the See of Peterborough, Dr. Magee, yet they are in one sense unclerical. For while there is no attempt at securing originality at the cost of good taste, there is an entire freedom from conventional modes of thought and expression. Take, for instance, the following description of the founder of Christianity:—

"He came forward as the champion of no system. He advocated no plans of social reform. He did none of those things on which we pride ourselves as our noblest and best undertakings. He only lived amongst men and loved them; and the effects of that life and of that love will last for ever."

This is, indeed, typical of the whole book. We have the direct utterance of a singularly cultivated mind, which touched nothing that it did not penetrate. The interest of the sermons is the interest that always belongs to the perfectly natural reflections on men and things of a mind endowed with strong sense and insight, and a judgment trained by severe study. It is next to impossible to find a paragraph which does not contain some fresh suggestion for thought. It is difficult to say beforehand what subject will not be illuminated by any given discourse. For though these sermons are as devoid of irrelevance as they are of ornamentation, Creighton's outlook was so wide, and his interests so varied, that one cannot tell into what fields the natural course of his thinking will lead him. It is the supreme merit of these sermons that they always express this natural course of thought, and that there is nothing either of artificial posing or arbitrary limitation about them.

Perhaps the sermon that is of most interest for the elucidation of Creighton's personality is the Cambridge Commemoration Sermon on 'The Lessons of the Past.' Many of his old pupils will feel the truth of this estimate of the true influence of a university:—

"I think in every case of a man who really loved his University, there was a consciousness that he owed his susceptibility to the influences of the place, to the fact that he had received a permanent impulse from contact with the mind, the character, the moral, intellectual, and spiritual dignity of some amongst his teachers. Old recollections always come at the last to this point. A man recalls a tutor or a professor, recalls not so much the contents of his teaching as its method, quotes detached utterances which live in the mind because they were luminous, because they opened up a new point of view, and revealed an unexpected attitude towards life and knowledge. The readiness to bear with ignorance, the willingness to begin from what gleam of interest existed in the unformed mind, the reverence for truth, the patient labour for its discovery, the absence of prejudice, the freedom from current fashions of thought, the desire to penetrate the reality of things, the humility which comes from long experience of the difficulty of attaining certainty—all these and many other qualities of the scholar are the really fruitful heritage which an English University possesses."

But it is not alone of teachers that Creighton is thinking in estimating the worth of universities:—

"What men look back upon is not the advice how to get on, but the lofty ideal of life and character which was implied rather than expressed. The true possession which men carry away from this place is a lifelong interest in some elevated pursuit, and the possession of a method which they can apply to its study. It is a respect for the nature of the scholar. It is not the capacity of its teachers, but the dignity of its scholars, which is the true possession of this place."

This is very true. But it is appalling to reflect on the small proportion of the graduates who annually leave the universities

with a "lifelong interest in some elevated pursuit."

There are many passages in this volume in which the historian's judgment expresses itself. It is of interest for those who regret the tendency to depreciate all ideals but those of force to see how Creighton agrees with Lord Acton that "it is not true in history that the end justifies the means."

His balanced judgment about monasteries is well worth noting by those, on the one hand, who regard them as influences wholly evil, and, on the other, by those who see in Christian asceticism the noblest form of human devotion. In Sermon XII. the immense services they rendered to civilization are duly estimated. But in that on 'The Christian in Society' Creighton pertinently enough remarks:—

"I merely wish to point out that it [the monastic ideal] came late in the development of Christian morals, and that it is founded upon a widely different conception of the Christian life to that which the Apostles taught and carried out."

Two of the leading thoughts of Creighton are expressed in the sermon preached before the Bible Society: the need of ideals, and the supremacy of the Christian spirit over the changing forms in which it expresses itself:—

"All past experience shows us that, however much a race may spread, its permanence depends upon its hold of principles. Nations have died away in the past because they were mere organizations for temporary utility. Success destroyed them because it fulfilled their aim. The spiritual aspirations of petty races have lived and spoken through the ages, while institutions, commerce, luxury, and comfort have passed away."

On the second point he says:—

"Men may differ—it is natural that they should differ—about the form of organization which expresses most clearly the Christian life and holds together most suitably the Christian community.....It is one of the great claims of this Society on the sympathy of every Christian that it recalls us from the sphere of our own immediate activity to the consciousness of the deep spiritual unity which lies behind all systems."

Other passages illustrate this view more completely. But we must forbear to multiply quotations. Enough has been said to make clear that this book is a mine of wealth for the thoughtful. Its *obiter dicta* are priceless. Its interest, since it depends neither on verbiage nor on close argument, but on the variety and depth of its ideas, is inexhaustible. Its value as an index to the mind of Creighton in regard to religion is to all who felt the constraining force of his genius hardly to be over-estimated. Even to those who did not, it may be of service as expressing the ripe judgments and trained intelligence of one who always recognized that "life consists in the perfecting of character by effort."

NEW NOVELS.

Juicy Joe: a Romance of the Norfolk Marsh-lands. By James Blyth. (Grant Richards.)

It gives real pleasure to the reviewer to welcome a novel of this sort. The majority of modern novels are foolish and empty; a few are clever and empty; the very small and really valuable minority are neither foolish, nor empty, nor merely

clever. Their authors really have something to tell us when they sit down to write. And to this last class belongs 'Juicy Joe,' which, we venture to think, the author was mistaken in calling a romance. It is a novel of the marsh-lands, a tragic tale of peasant life in Norfolk, dramatic and realistic, but not romantic. We imagine that the author will have to face pretty severe criticism, if not something worse, from those whose words go abroad in print in the county he deals with. Yet, from a preface written 'On the Edge of the Marsh,' we gather that Mr. Blyth is able to take care of himself. His book deserves praise, because it is an obvious and successful attempt to depict real life in a part of England but little known. The justice or otherwise of the indictment he brings against the men and women of the marshes is a matter outside the reviewer's purview. It is a convincing indictment from the literary standpoint; it is drawn up in a workmanlike manner, and it interests. To some it should prove fascinating; by all it should be admitted to be well worth reading; for whether right or wrong as to its detail, the story is unmistakably the outcome of first-hand observation. We have not noticed a paragraph of mere literary babble. The character whose name gives the story its title is a thorough-paced rustic scoundrel, a handsome, idle sot, who has no morals and disgusting manners. As the result of deliberate scheming to obtain beer-money without working, he succeeds in deluding and marrying a pretty, refined, foolish, and somewhat decadent young lady, town-bred and modern to the last frill on her petticoat. Having succeeded in this delectable scheme, the man proceeds to show his wife the whole of his native hideousness. It is a painful subject, and, naturally, the story is strong meat, the reading of which is by no means to be undertaken simply as a pastime. The writing is straightforward and unpretentious, but never slipshod. We conclude with one or two extracts from the author's preface:—

"The motto of the marsh village is a mutilated one. It is 'Every one for himself, and the devil take the hindmost.'.....Modernity, and even civilization are as yet unknown factors in the scheme of life. The habits, customs, and morality of the people have seen no change for centuries. Christianity is used solely as a cloak for vice. The more regular the church or chapel-goer, the greater the hypocrite. Witches, wizards, ghosts, and phantom animals are, if the tales of the marshes may be credited, as common as mushrooms.....Those of my readers who have faith in that rustic courtesy which is so dear to the novelists of country life will, no doubt, be shocked and disgusted at having a true account of the dwellers on the fens laid before them. The local parsons and doctors will, likely enough, contradict the fact that things are as they are. But the local parson and doctor are the first to be humbugged by those whose souls and bodies are their charge. For degraded and brutalized as these folk are, they still have a curious shrewdness.....No casual visitor could get to see the real life of the marshes.....I have drawn my characters from life as they came to me. I knew every one in the village or near it, and my characters are taken from the people, as they naturally fell into my story.....I have not dared to touch upon what is the most painful part of all the horrible life—the habits and usage of children. I dare only hint at it by saying that things occur along the marshes which if they were known in other

parts of the country would arouse such a gale of indignation as would overwhelm the whole place with the people in it.....If any apology is needed for the boldness with which I have described certain phases of the marsh life, it can be found in an examination of the things I have not ventured to depict.....I have said that I have not written altogether without a purpose. It is that though I have failed to find any solution of the question: 'What can be done with these people?' yet some reader of mine may be more capable and more fortunate. If I only succeed in improving the state of things as far as the children are concerned, I shall not have written this book in vain. I may as well say at once that school won't do it."

His Daughter First. By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. (Harper & Brothers.)

MR. SHERBURNE HARDY, who once upon a time wrote some distinctive novels with a note of their own, in his latest works flies loyally the flag of Mr. Howells. New England, which once boasted a fine critical and creative school, has in these latter days to do the best she can with exiguous studies of life between unexciting margins. There is merit in such work, of course, and there is opportunity. But the narrow round palls, and the reader craves for something larger, for ampler skies and wider paths, for anything rather than this particular little cramped and stunted society to which the novelist of the commonplace confines himself. To do Mr. Hardy justice, there is a mild sensation here, in the attempt on the life of a shady financier; but it is not handled in the grand manner, and fails to stir the blood. Nothing, indeed, does stir the blood; but it is only right to say that everything is strictly in keeping with life (of a sort). Even this verisimilitude wearies, and when to that is added a conscientious and fastidious refinement which amounts almost to femininity, it is not easy to declare 'His Daughter First' an interesting book. Clever it is; but the fine shades, and the hyper-sensitiveness, and the reticence and the puerile propriety of it all are irritating to the savage breast. Mr. Meredith has been charged with occupying two chapters in getting over London Bridge. But, after all, we have thought and a wealth of language in those two chapters, and Mr. Meredith is Mr. Meredith. We have known Mr. Howells to occupy close on two chapters in getting down a street, all of which space was taken up with trivialities. So Mr. Hardy faithfully records conversations to the point of vapidity and irrelevancy, and if no one is the worse for it, certainly no one is the better. The characterization is adequate, and here and there very firm and enterprising, as, for example, in Mrs. Frazer, an entertaining type of middle-aged American which is individual on familiar lines. But as there is a general mating of lovers at the close, 'His Daughter First' may be considered an agreeable love story, and as such should find favour.

In Happy Hollow. By Max Adeler. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THERE is more fun and humour to be found in these pages than in 'Captain Bluit,' and both Col. Bantam and Dr. Bulfinch are conceptions worthy of their author's earlier works. We frankly admit

that Max Adeler's sentiment does not appeal to us; it has not the genuine ring about it, and we are the more inclined to appreciate this latest effort from the fact that we are treated to less of it here than in our author's last work. The plot, which is slight, proceeds on orthodox lines, though the villain is but loosely connected with the main thread of the story, and really does very little harm to any one with whom we are concerned. When we are dealing with the solitary policeman and his wife, the major and the company promoter, we feel that we are in Max Adeler's proper sphere, and if the fun does not flow so freely and farcically from his pen as in old days, still we found enough amusement in the book to read it through.

The Ghost. By Mrs. Campbell Praed. (Everett.)

THE author of this story has done good work enough to command attention, but is not at her best here. The male characters draw in their breath between clenched teeth, and make "hissing sounds" when annoyed. When they are good, they are very, very good, but when they are bad, they are impossible. It is not that one objects particularly to a character in fiction hissing like a snake, by way of showing his disapproval of the conduct of his fellow-puppets; but the author's insistence upon this sort of thing is an indication of carelessness, of slovenliness from a well-practised pen. Such stories as these are told in a language of their own, which is not literary at all. From beginning to end we find a string of catch phrases, of *clichés* worn desperately thin. Adjectives seem inevitable, nouns and prepositions fall wearily into their accustomed places. And the really poignant thing about the present book is that its author has some imagination, and knows something of the world outside the Charing Cross cab radius. The ghost of the title is a literary ghost; the story opens in a bush township of Australia, and goes on to describe the working of a literary fraud in a London flat.

My Lady of the Bass. By Sidney Herbert Burchell. (Gay & Bird.)

MR. BURCHELL'S latest excursion into history is marked by many of the good qualities we have noted in his previous ventures. The unquiet period during which the results of the Revolution of 1688 were being consummated presents a good field for romance. The defence of the Bass Rock by the Jacobites deserves recognition in fiction, and although the exploit of the heroine, whose father, by the machinations of an unscrupulous admirer of her own, is immured in the Tower as a Jacobite, is somewhat on the further side of credibility, her conduct is gallant enough to disarm reasonable objections. Old Mr. Dudley, the apothecary of London Bridge, is in dire mental and physical danger through his unjust imprisonment, when his daughter, supported by a half-serious promise from King William, undertakes a journey to Scotland, relying on Providence to enable her to secure the surrender of the Bass, and so obtain the release of her father. The motive and the confident faith are distantly suggestive of Jeanie Deans, but

there are no realistic details of the journey in Miriam's case, none of the wonderful reasonableness of coincidence which marks Sir Walter's work. However, the second part of the book, which deals with the Bass and its defenders, is vivid, and the whole is interesting. The hero of the siege, by a strange freak of fortune, is identical with the lover whose loss Miriam has deplored, and romance and history are not unhappily blended. A good deal of pains has been taken to secure correctness of style and accuracy of colour; but the rendering of the Scottish idiom and language is deplorable.

The Mischief of a Glove. By Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny. (Fisher Unwin.)

MRS. DE CRESPIGNY has followed up her first success in the "Pseudonym Library" with a pretty and pleasant story of a maiden of Tudor times. Jocelyn Wynton is a bit of a hoiden, and derives a stout heart from a masterful and not too gentle sire; but she is womanly for all that. The hero, too, is a good soldier. There is plenty of well-managed incident, and among minor bits of characterization we must not forget Sir Galahad, by which playful term Jocelyn first names the rough and roistering soldier who invades her castle in search of her heretic lover, and by which she remembers him all her days in seriousness when he has atoned with his life in a crisis of her dire necessity. We hope to hear again from Mrs. de Crespigny.

The Trifler. By Archibald Eyre. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

THIS story belongs to the class of fiction which is concerned with the sensational, with incident rather than character. This premised, we may say that it is much above the average of work of its kind by well-known men. The imbrolio on which the plot is founded is ingenious, and the writing is free from errors in taste and grammar.

Le Plus Fort. By Claude Ferval. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

'LE PLUS FORT' is a powerful novel of passion representing a conflict in the brain of a disciple of the Church, not unlike that presented by Zola in 'La Faute de l'Abbé Mouret.'

RECENT VERSE.

Songs of Womanhood. By Laurence Alma Tadema. (Grant Richards.) — 'Songs of Womanhood' shows a variety of material, and a consequent variety in the manner and method of versification. Songs of babyhood, childhood, girlhood, womanhood, with a handful of sonnets and some poems on nature, are the freight of this slim volume. The author lays a quiet sympathetic touch on the strings of some of the emotions and feelings belonging to everyday life. In another part she strikes the deeper chords of such strains as joy and sorrow, regret and resignation. But it is of childhood and its lighter occupations and scenes that she first of all treats. Her present contribution to what may be called the universal song of innocence contains no new or startling elements. A few of the verses are pretty, dainty, fanciful, but we hail none as an original picture or expression of something felt or seen at first hand. 'King Baby' comes first, and

shows no special accomplishment, and what is perhaps worse, no true simplicity of utterance:

King Baby on his throne
Sits reigning O, sits reigning O!
King Baby on his throne
Sits reigning all alone.

This, with sundry variants, is continued for several stanzas. Twenty-six of these poems of childhood (not without their echoes of other singers) have nothing arresting, nothing special to praise, to love, or to blame. To judge from what we find, still more from what we do not find, it would seem that the key of the mysterious and delightful fields of childhood has not been given to the author. At least, she has not in this volume revealed more than the outer fringe of that delectable kingdom. A poem of the ballad kind, called 'The Faithful Wife,' is more pleasing, with its touches of quaint simplicity and the tunefulness that adorns the old-world tales. We find among the poems of womanhood one called 'Treasures of Poverty.' It bears marks of thought and feeling expressed in a measure according with the sentiment. Eleven sonnets follow; some of these—especially Nos. 1, 3, and 5—have a strongly spiritual, yet calm and subdued tone. Miss Tadema from time to time makes use of rather uncomfortable rhyme-sounds, such as "creep now," "sleep now"; "sad say," "glad say"; "above child," "love-child."

We are glad to notice *Hymns and Psalms*, by Horace Smith (Macmillan & Co.). Some of its contents have already won approbation from critics and congregations. The four hymns which are here given with Sir John Stainer's music deserve to be widely used. It is dangerous to dogmatize on so difficult a thing as hymn-writing, but we think that several of the hymns and psalms here should be added to the books in use. Sincerity and simplicity combined with good taste are rare, and will survive when the fatal banality and hardly less pernicious elaboration of many modern hymn-writers has made its pious appeal or literary boast and been rapidly forgotten.

The Lost Parson, and other Poems. By John A. Bridges. (Elkin Mathews.) — The catholicity of poetry finds room for both the revolutionary and reactionary tempers, alike for ecstatic reachings forward into futurity such as 'Locksley Hall' and sorrowful returnings in spirit to the past. It is to the latter order that Mr. John Bridges's work belongs. The choice of subject, the simplicity of its treatment, and the versification, show that the title poem was composed under the influence of Crabbe. It paints the picture of an English parson, "rich without gold and great without renown," who lived "somewhere, one might guess,"

Betwixt Religion's rudeness and excess;
When Rome was purged from crimes she dared no more,
Nor we her cast-off clothes like valets wore.

Men, we are told,

Went not to his Church as to a play,
Nor women to be seen in smart array.
'Twas no commercial temple where each took
Degrees and honours from his banker's book;
Where rustling silks, a late and scented show,
Disturbed the prayers of stiff and callous;
Where wholesale men might retail cousins' spurs,
Who elbowed out communion in their turn;
Where jealousy when these have crammed each stall
The pious poor might line the clammy wall,
And broken farmers hide themselves away,
Far from the seats for which they once could pay,
While death-like damps, and cold uncovered stones
Restore rheumatics to the accustomed bones.

His was no Club whose close and grudging door
Made the strait gate still a trailer than before,
Leased Heaven's fair mansions to its own elect,
And blackballed sinners of each other sect.

This is the only poem of any length. The rest are generally characterized by a sincerity and artlessness recalling Crabbe's contemporary Cowper. The author has placed the best pieces in the mouth of his sack. "Rosey-dandrummed," used by the old labourer in his address "to his smock" to describe the pre-

sent state of the old village green, is a delightful perversion.

In *Blind Children* (Heinemann) Mr. Zangwill publishes his first book of verse, and has made a judicious selection of the various pieces which have appeared from his pen in that form. Mr. Zangwill is clever enough to do anything, and much of his writing here is accomplished, equal at its best to the elaborate felicity of Stevenson's verse. But generally the fabric seems not naturally coherent, but somewhat painfully wrought: a closely packed mosaic which makes too many points, appeals too often to the head to reach the heart. In 'Blind Children,' however, we get a divine epigram which does move us; and some of the Jewish hymns, notably 'Adon Olam,' are fine. The four lines or so presenting a thought or a mood, which occupy many pages, are always neatly expressed, but seldom "inevitable." We trace a likeness to earlier work often, an echo of Heine or Mr. Henley. But on the whole we find nothing distinctive, nothing that has the Promethean fire of real, lasting poetry. Much of the verse of to-day is a neat way of expressing cultivated ideas. This is very well; but poetry is something else, or should be.

From a London Garden. By A. St. John Adcock. (Nutt.)—In no way does the "minor" poetry of to-day justify, as a rule, more obviously its name than in its external dimensions. The present slender sheaf of poems, which have already seen the light in various periodicals, is indistinguishable in this respect from the rest, but is raised above the generality by its positive merits and promise, although we infer from internal evidence that the author is no longer in the heyday of youth. The contents are purely lyrical, for two poems in blank verse, 'Life and Time' and 'The Cupbearer,' are only apparent exceptions. It is not, perhaps, so much the result of conscious imitation as intellectual kinship that Mr. Adcock reminds us frequently of Donne; for example:—

Since sorrows are life's winters, in our primes
If we be sad sometimes,
At last, one winter more,
Age comes but as a guest that stayed with us before.
The heart renews its youth when griefs are past,
And age so comes, at last,
Like some remembered pain
That shall but come and go, and leave us young again.

And further:—

So, with a last good-bye,
In this grey hour you die
To us, as we to you;
Parting is dying too.

And distance, heart to heart despairing saith,
Is but a name for Death.

His work is characterized throughout by a manly touch, which reaches in one direction to the stoicism of Mr. Henley, thus:—

Curse me, O Lord, with want and ill,
But make my spirit strong, and still
Give me, whatever Thy hand denies,
A soul no swine-trough satisfies;

and in another produces such pieces as 'Youth,' 'The Crown of Failure,' and 'The Dreamer,' which are at once poetry and philosophy. Mr. Adcock's style and versification are models, though he is guilty of one cockney rhyme, and in his stressed verse makes the common mistake of overloading the initial foot, as in the line:—

Spring is setting the green little buds aflame.

Songs of Dreams. By Ethel Clifford. (John Lane.)—The art of uttering personality is hard in any medium, but it is peculiarly hard in poetry; for there is no tyranny so strong as verbal tyranny, and the first victory the poet must win is victory over the patterns of phrase woven by his predecessors. He must weave his own patterns out of his own idiosyncrasy. Most poets try to weave the old patterns woven out of dead egoisms, and fret their imagination to death in imitative slaveries of style. And as the impulse of egoism dies out of poetry, the patterns tend to

become mere nothings, that have no living relation to life. That is why contemporary poetry writhes in bondage. Miss Ethel Clifford is in the early stage of servitude. The fetters of convention have not yet crippled her imagination. Her verses are quick with the astonishment, curiosity, and credulity of youth. She believes in her own feelings, and feels her own beliefs. She strenuously tries to thrust her fresh emotions into broken symbols and fossilized forms, but they are too spontaneous to die easily, and their struggles produce a tumult of exquisitely sincere insincerity, life turning in the coffin of convention. When she allows her imagination to play on a simple personal mood, it makes delicate music, such as the 'Song out of Oxfordshire,' with its haunting echo-rhymes:—

Would we might see the crocus blow
Where Ewenlode and Windrush flow,
The purple flame by autumn set
For jewel in her coronet.

Where Ewenlode and Windrush flow.

Would we might see the wistful morn
Win courage as she glides the corn,
And watch the evening's valour die
Like an enchanted memory
As darkness comes and hides the corn.

Would we might tread again the road
Where Windrush flows and Ewenlode,
And see the skies we see in dreams
Lie mirrored in the singing streams,
In Windrush and in Ewenlode.

The echo-rhymes in 'A Song of Fire' are not so felicitous, because there is no surge of personal emotion in the thought; and this quatrain is marred by incongruous imagery:—

I would be in the woods,
Where the spears of rain,
Broken by the innumerable leaves,
Fall to the ground like silent tears for the slain.

We can imagine rain as being like "spears" or as being like "tears," but not as being like both at the same time. Miss Clifford ought to study vowel-music. Half the magic of poetry is wrought out of subtly contrasted open vowels. Now in the quatrain just quoted the vowel-sounds are allowed to run into fortuitous rhyme. "I would be in the woods"—"spears," "leaves," "tears." 'Tristan Wounded' is a charming lyric:—

Sweet, love me till I die, I shall not know
When I am dead if you still hold me dear,
So love me till I die, and my still lips
Will wear the smile they wear when you are near.

Sweet, love me till I die, I shall not know
When I am dead though Love should pass away,
So love me till I die, and my closed eyes
Will keep your image till the judgment day.

Ah, love me till I die, I shall not know,
Being dead, what other love you give or take,
So love me till I die: my quiet heart,
Holding that dream, will never ask to wake.

There is an original poetic idea in 'Cain,' but the incongruous form shatters the fragile grace of the fancy. It is a good sign, however, when the imagination of a young writer outruns technique, for one can acquire technical mastery, but never imagination. In many of these lyrics Miss Clifford catches a tremulous, wavering, stammering rhythm, a delicately careless lilt, a wistful burden. 'A Song of Rain' and 'A Song of Egypt' betray in a flickering staccato the dim movement and pale colour of the faint feeling that lurks behind the veil of words. Indeed, we think Miss Clifford is a natural song-writer with that aerial gift of capturing elusive fragments of mood which goes so far towards the singing of a song.

The Lonely Way. By W. A. Adams. (Fisher Unwin.)—A conventional, not to say commonplace story, told in colourless verse—such is the title-poem of this volume. The rest is worse. The sonnet is a notorious snare for uninspired singers. Three wooden specimens furnish a fresh demonstration of this. A violent tirade, in invertebrate alexandrines, against critics, who, if the extracts from notices printed at the end of this book may be taken as typical, reviewed his earlier work in no ungenerous spirit, is neither good poetry

nor good manners on the part of the author. "How," asks Capt. Adams,

Can we expect a man ill-fed and under-fee'd
To criticise a book he hasn't time to read;
Or, if he had, to pass fair judgment at first hand
On works which probably he cannot understand?

We think he exaggerates his own obscurity.

Verses, Occasionally Humorous. By E. H. Lacon Watson. (Elkin Mathews.)—Whether in prose or verse, Mr. Lacon Watson writes like a scholar and a gentleman, which is as much as to say that he is aware of his limitations, and within them knows how to please. "Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra." There runs in truth throughout these verses, which the title modestly describes as "occasionally humorous," a pleasant, if not very arresting current of humour. 'The Athletiad' is a burlesque eighteenth-century poem in heroics, garnished with burlesque notes, which sings the praises of a variety of games, both indoor and outdoor; and there is a spirited parody of Walt Whitman on football. 'Hazard' and 'Doubt' are not less attractive for being in a somewhat more serious vein than the other contents of this little book.

Carmina Ephemera; or, Trivial Numbers. By E. E. Kellett. (Cambridge, Bowes; London, Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Kellett's 'Passing of Seyld,' which we reviewed some time since, gave evidence of fluency of rhythm and language, but in no way prepared us for the humour and fertility of rhyme exhibited by the present collection of jocular academic verse. The defect of such composition—even Mr. Godley's versatility does not escape it—is the limited range of university interests, at least of those which lend themselves to laughter, resulting in repetition of subjects and monotony of treatment. Apart from this general objection, Mr. Kellett achieves complete success. It would be difficult to improve on this, for example:—

Half our great Colonial Statesmen hail from Oxford halls
Alone;
Hindustan is ruled by Greats men; Cambridge there is
hardly known.

What though Heber's spely breezes softly blow on Ceylon's
isle?
What though every prospect plesases, when the Oxford man
is vile?

Maxims drawn from books Platonie he will airily apply
To the pestilence bubonic, staying not to reason why.

Plato's wish is put in action; mere philosophers are kings;
Hence confusion and distraction, and a pretty state of
things.

He is equally entertaining whether moralizing
on "shop":—

Talk is not to give instruction,
But to show your ignorance:
And a man whose conversation
Ranges widely, does but show
The immense accumulation
Of the mass he doesn't know.
On the other hand, a Crichton
Will be very slow to speak;
And his talking store will lighten
Month by month and week by week;
Till, as grows his erudition,
As his ignorance grows small,
Of his own unforced volition
He will scarcely speak at all.

or on the retributive justice by which

The Blue, whom lesser mortals dread,
Harbours himself an abject awe
Of her who makes his daily bed.

By Nature's compensating law
All rights have other things to fright 'em;
Which in their turn indulge in awe,
And onwards thus ad infinitum.

'Mendicancy' is an ingenious parody of the 'Grammarians' Funeral.' Towards the end Mr. Kellett turns aside from his proper business to make rather laboured fun of Horace. We have counted six pieces devoted to this task, all of which might well have been omitted. On p. 57 a well-known couplet of Mr. Stephen Phillips is assigned to Mr. Henley.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Richardson's War of 1812 is the misleading title of a book to which Mr. Alexander Clark Casselman has prefixed a biography of the author and added explanatory notes (Toronto, Historical Publishing Company). A Canadian by birth, with a Scotch father and an American mother, Richardson fought for his native land during the war of 1812, and for Christina, the Regent of Spain, against Don Carlos, in the latter case being an officer in the British Legion commanded by General De Lacy Evans. He wrote several books, and ended his life as a journalist in New York. He planned a history of the war of 1812, in three parts; but the first alone was completed, in which the operations of the Right Division are narrated. As a member of that Division he took part in several actions, till he was taken prisoner and kept in custody for a year by the Americans. The most interesting passages in this work relate to his captivity. In the American Civil War the complaints were many and well founded of the barbarities of which Northerners were the victims in the Libby Prison at the South. The treatment of Richardson and his comrades in the prison at Frankfort, Kentucky, was nearly as harsh, and quite as discreditable to the captors. After their release, they underwent great hardships before reaching Canada. At Sandusky they had to remain for a time till a boat arrived to transport them across the lake, and then fever broke out. The sick men were ordered to be bled, and the drummer of the garrison used the lancet, giving them a pint of raw whisky to drink after each operation. The result, as told by Richardson, is what might have been expected—the stomachs of the sufferers being inflamed while the fever grew more fierce. Richardson's story of the war is not published for the first time; but the present version gains in value from the notes and the documents added to it. The biography is full of new matter; the bibliography is carefully compiled, and the index is very good. But the corrector of the press has been careless or incompetent. On the first page of the biography Queenston appears twice in this form of spelling and once as Queenstown. Many errors of a like kind disfigure a work which supplies an attractive picture of a man who deserves to be better known.

The History of South Carolina in the Revolution, 1780-1783, is the fourth and concluding volume of Mr. Edward McCrady's work (New York, the Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan & Co.). It is not wanting in any of the merits which we praised in the others, neither is the objection which we made to them inapplicable to it. The details are so many as to make the story wearisome, and often very difficult to follow. In histories which are essentially military, the important battles alone deserve to be treated with minuteness. Fighting which leads to nothing is of all things the least interesting. Mr. McCrady appears to have been so painstaking in his investigations that he cannot willingly leave any point unnoticed. Even the disputes between the American generals attract as much of his attention as their deeds in the field. He has a dislike to General Greene, which is apparently well founded, while he thinks better of General Sumter than General Greene did; but the squabbles of the two are unworthy of serious consideration. It is curious to note the resemblance between General Greene and General Trochu in one respect: both were diligent writers, and were more successful with their pens than with their swords. Both were expert in explaining away a defeat or a misadventure. In writing to Lafayette after a fight between himself and Col. Stuart, when he gained an illusory advantage, Greene says: "We obtained a complete victory, and had it not been for one

of those incidents to which military operations are subject, we should have taken the whole British army." It is highly praiseworthy that Mr. McCrady should maintain a judicial attitude in dealing with matters which have been treated with unfairness. The fate of Col. Hayne is one of them. This unhappy officer suffered the fate at the hands of the British which André did at those of the Americans, though their cases were not identical. American writers are merciless in denouncing the measure meted out to Hayne. It was denounced at the time in the House of Lords by Shelburne and others, and defended by Thurlow, who quoted Grotius in support of his contention, some of the words which he used having never been written by Grotius. Mr. McCrady pities Hayne and admires his conduct, but he admits the justice of the sentence passed upon him. It is clear from Mr. McCrady's pages that South Carolina would have remained loyal to its sovereign if the inhabitants had been treated with greater tact. They were loth to leave the empire. Most of the principal men had been educated in England. It was with England that their traders did the largest and most lucrative business. With the colonists of New England those of South Carolina had no sympathy. Unfortunately, the latent as well as the active loyalty of South Carolina was not encouraged or recognized by those who fought for and represented the sovereign. Before the occupation of the capital of the colony by a British force, the majority, Mr. McCrady writes, opposed separation from the motherland; but afterwards a change took place, the better class among the citizens being alienated, while the worst and poorest gravitated to the royal standard. It has been truthfully said that the American war was carried on and concluded in folly; or, as Mr. McCrady expresses the same thought, "happily for the United States, Great Britain desisted from the contest exactly at that point of time when she ought most to have pressed it."

The Struggle for a Continent is the title of a volume which Mr. Pelham Edgar has "edited from the writings of Francis Parkman" (Macmillan & Co.). The editor takes credit in the preface for preserving "the picturesqueness of the incidents which Parkman has so graphically described," and for not deviating "from the actual language of the original, save to furnish the necessary connecting links." Is this quite fair to Parkman, whose works are perfectly readable, and are among the best historical compositions produced in America? Those who really care to read them will find pleasure and profit by going through each volume. We know that a student's Gibbon and a student's Hume have been prepared for use in schools; but ought this course to be followed in the case of authors who died not long ago, and whose works do not require resuscitation in any form for the benefit of those who may be ignorant of them or have been deterred from their perusal? This book is readable because nearly the whole is Parkman's own. As readable a volume could be produced by condensing into one the contents of the many containing Macaulay's 'History of England.' But those who wish to enjoy Parkman's admirable writings will read them in the original version.

The Maryland Constitution of 1851, by James Warner Harry, is one of the University studies issued by the press of Johns Hopkins University. Though English readers in general may feel slight interest in the story told in this small work, yet the subject has a great value to those for whom constitutional history has many attractions. In no work yet published, so far as we know, can a full account be found of the constitutions of every State in the North American Union as

they were and are. These constitutions have undergone many changes, and the process is well worth studying. It manifests the difference between the French and the Americans as constitution-makers, the logical character of the many systems of government proposed for France being in direct variance to the practical systems which commend themselves to Americans. The original constitution adopted by the State of Maryland was found defective after a few years. There was a strongly expressed desire to amend it; but an article in the Constitution proved a subject of contention. The question was whether the Legislature should amend it, or whether a Convention should be summoned for the purpose. The struggle lasted for a quarter of a century till the end was attained. Mr. Harry has written a useful account of the struggle and the result.

Rhode Island: its Making and its Meaning, by Irving Berdine Richman, has an introduction by Mr. Bryce, M.P., which does not enhance its value (G. P. Putnam's Sons). Writers of less fame than Mr. Bryce could easily have written four pages as good as those from his pen. Mr. Richman does not tell a new story in the two volumes which compose his work. Indeed, Rhode Island and Roger Williams its founder have been the subject of so many books that ignorance of the subject cannot be pleaded by the attentive student of American history. Those who have dealt with it are in the position of English writers who discuss the respective merits of Charles I. and Cromwell. None can help taking a side, nor can any look with equal favour upon the Monarchy and the Commonwealth. It is so hard as to be almost impossible for a patriotic citizen of Massachusetts not to deal very gently with Winthrop and his colleagues when narrating their conduct towards Roger Williams, Anne Hutchinson, and others who protested against Puritan tyranny and suffered from it. Others, of whom Mr. Richman is one, are deeply impressed with the virtues of Roger Williams, and shocked by the intolerance of Winthrop and other men of note in Massachusetts. It is true that the Puritans were persecuted by Laud; but when these Puritans possessed power in America they acted with all Laud's bigotry, and were as ready as he to punish with stripes or death the men and women who dissented from their religious belief. The story told by Mr. Richman is a detailed one, and no point that can be elucidated is left in obscurity. It might have been more condensed, certainly it ought to have been more lucid. There is unnecessary repetition. It is almost impossible to render readable the squabbles of communities not larger than some parish vestries. The most attentive reader must feel it hard to follow the thread of Mr. Richman's narrative. Petty and personal details abound, and even Roger Williams does not always appear as a very attractive character. However, the writer deserves credit for painstaking, and his conclusion is just and apt:—

"Against the sombre background of early New England, two figures stand out above the rest—John Winthrop and Roger Williams. The first—astute, reactionary, stern—represented Moses and the Law. The second—spontaneous, adaptable, forgiving—represented Christ and the individual. It is needless to say with which lay the promise of the dawn."

FRENCH TRANSLATIONS.

Letters of Mademoiselle de Lespinasse. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. (Heinemann.)—We gladly welcome this English version of the letters written by Mlle. de Lespinasse to the Comte de Guibert, a work which, by competent critics on the other side of the Channel, has been thought to deserve comparison with the widely differing correspondence of Madame de Sévigné. Now that the

publication of 'Lady Rose's Daughter' has awakened a new interest in Julie de Lespinasse, many readers will doubtless turn to these letters to discover for themselves, if possible, the true secret of that wonderful personal charm which Mrs. Ward has indicated, without, perhaps, explaining it. Yet, deeply interesting as they are in their revelation of a unique and strangely attractive personality, the intense, and, to be candid, high-flown style in which they are written, presents peculiar difficulties to an English translator of our own day. In the present instance these difficulties have been often creditably surmounted, but the general result is, perhaps inevitably, not altogether satisfactory, and we cannot but feel that some haste and carelessness are shown by renderings like "He has been the cause that I have dined," while such phrases as "I thought to die Friday" jar on us with a special sense of incongruity when attributed to a writer so fastidious in her sense of idiom as Mlle. de Lespinasse. The translator has our sympathy in her protest against the aspersions which French critics, in their light-hearted fashion, have freely cast upon the moral character of this remarkable woman. So far as her relations with D'Alembert and the Marquis de Mora are concerned these insinuations have always seemed to us entirely gratuitous, but as regards Guibert we fear the case is otherwise. Certainly, however, she believed that an impassable barrier was raised between them by his marriage, and for an eighteenth-century Parisienne this was a good deal. It seems improbable, also, that a woman with a habitually low moral standard, or those hereditary vicious tendencies insisted upon by Mrs. Ward, should have suffered the agonies of remorse which undoubtedly shortened her life, though it would be idle to deny that these were caused rather by regret for her inconstancy to Mora than by any more abstract consideration. The precise nature of the terms on which she and the young Spaniard stood to each other is not easy to understand; but from all that we hear of his generous and chivalrous nature it seems at least probable that they were plighted lovers, their marriage being deferred only by the opposition of his family and his own ill health. To this theory the objection used formerly to be made that Mora was already a married man; but research has now brought to light the fact that he had been for some time a widower before making the acquaintance of Mlle. de Lespinasse.

Guibert's share in the correspondence is here unrepresented, but a few of his earlier letters to the unhappy Julie have been published elsewhere. They fully bear out the estimate of his character which Mrs. Ward has embodied in Capt. Warkworth. But neither they nor Mrs. Ward can explain the fascination which this heartless, bragging, egotistical fortune-hunter exercised over women—even over a woman so exceptional as Julie de Lespinasse. The passion with which he inspired her is equally incomprehensible and appalling, and the record of it, as read in these extraordinary letters, suggests the Philistine and utilitarian question whether our modern custom of never allowing ourselves time to think may not after all have its advantages as compared with the old-world method of nursing emotions which could only result in misery. The contrast between these impassioned outpourings and the merely friendly correspondence of the same writer with Condorcet (not included in this collection) is, one might almost say, the contrast between the productions of a mad woman and those of a sane one.

The Abbé Aubain, and Mosaics. By Prosper Mérimée. Translated by Emily Mary Waller. (Grant Richards.)—"It was Mérimée, really," says Mr. Arthur Symonds in the brief but finely critical introduction which he has prefixed to

this book, "who perfected the short story in France, who left it a model for the writers of every nation." The English reader has not, until lately, had many opportunities of making acquaintance with this strong and lucid writer, who admired all things English. Now people are making up for lost time. Mr. Gosse lately selected 'Carmen' and 'Colomba' to fill a volume in his series of translations, and Mr. Symonds has chosen a number of Mérimée's shorter and most characteristic stories for this—the third—volume of the "French Novels of the Nineteenth Century." The selection is well made, and includes some of Mérimée's choicest work, in the psychological fancy of the 'Abbé Aubain' and the 'Etruscan Vase,' the weird supernaturalism of 'Lokis' and the 'Venus of Ille,' the grim humour of 'The Blue Chamber' and 'Djoumane,' the realistic tragedy of 'Mateo Falcone' and 'Tamango' and 'How We Stormed the Fort.' It is needless to praise these little masterpieces, which have long earned immortality. The translation is, on the whole, clear and readable, though far from possessing the severe beauty of Mérimée's style. That is too much to expect, but one might have asked that it should be free from the elementary blunders which now and then disfigure it. "Il viccola" is no doubt a mere misprint, but the translator should know better than to take "Bartolo de Rosina" for a proper name, as she apparently does on p. 294. "Tuer le ver" is military slang for an early snack, and is not at all represented by "kill the vermin" (p. 333). It is not English to speak of driving an Arab chief into the desert, where "his herds and camp would very soon die of hunger and thirst" (p. 323). A privateer was not a "pirate," as is made to appear on p. 65. A "bouteille à quinze" is a very different thing from the mysterious "bottle of quince" which appears on p. 269. On the same page one finds "même" rendered as "particularly," and "étrangers à" as "concerning," both of which reverse the sense of the original. Slips of this kind recall Matthew Arnold's pungent criticism of the way in which translation and similar journey-work was done in this country.

The Speronara. From the French of Alexandre Dumas by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. (Dent.)—Miss Wormeley, who is well known as an excellent translator of French fiction, has embarked upon a very promising field in this first volume of "Journeys with Dumas," in which she proposes to give the English reader specimens of the "Impressions de Voyage" in which Dumas reeled off his delightful travel experiences. As far as we know, no previous attempt has been made to render this part of Dumas's work into English, but it was well worth doing. All the best qualities of Dumas—his story-telling talent, his warm heart and lively imagination, his sympathy with poorer brethren (two-legged or four-), his opulent fancy—are illustrated in the pages of his "Impressions de Voyage." The very prospectus or synopsis of these travels, which Miss Wormeley translates in the preface to this volume, has more of the glamour of the pilgrim about it than whole volumes by the modern globe-trotter. In the days of Dumas travelling was not hackneyed, and even the Mediterranean could be seen through eyes still bedewed with "the freshness of the early world." Athens was not a mere resort of holiday-making schoolmasters, nor Rome overrun by parties revelling in cheap trips, nor the "Côte d'Azur" given up to gamblers and the smart set. Dumas, who once declared that he had discovered the Mediterranean, started in 1834 with a trip in Provence, which the following year he extended to Naples and Sicily. It is a portion of this tour that is described in the volume now turned into readable English.

Letters to an Unknown. By Prosper Mérimée. Translated, with a Preface, by Henri Pène du Bois. (Gibbings & Co.)—A translator who takes great liberties with his author in the way of suppression and condensation is bound to give warning of the fact to his readers. This seems to have been forgotten by M. du Bois, who presents us with a mutilated version of Mérimée's famous 'Lettres à une Inconnue,' which contains little more than half the original. The translator has handled the letters at his pleasure, condensing and omitting pretty much as he has fancied—for no principle on which he works is clear to the reader who has the French at his elbow. One has a horrid suspicion that whenever M. du Bois has come across a phrase which presented any difficulty he has simply omitted it, as a schoolboy is wont to do in preparing his version. This is confirmed by some of his curious statements, such as that "Homer said somewhere: 'Nimfi eplokamouca Calypso'"—which those who refer to the twentieth letter in the original will see to be due to an ignorance of the difference between ancient and modern Greek which was not shared by Mérimée. Again, we can only wonder helplessly why the translator should think it necessary to cut down a letter to such a ridiculous fragment as he gives in No. 31: "Is it not true that the devil is painted blacker than he is?" No doubt the original letter, which is somewhat longer, was hardly worth giving, if any selection was to be made; but why not omit it altogether? Elementary mistakes like "lecture" for reading, and "above" for below, incline us also to doubt whether M. du Bois knows French so well as his name would imply. However, it must be admitted that Mérimée's admirable letters to his unknown English friend make a very readable book, even in this somewhat inadequate version. Instead of writing a rather affected preface, the translator might have turned into English the brilliant essay by Taine which is prefixed to the French edition of these letters.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

WE have received from Mr. John Murray two large volumes, entitled *My Colonial Service*, from the pen of Sir William des Vœux, an experienced colonial Governor, whose adventures in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Fiji are not of much public importance, but who was connected in Australia with the starting of a limited system of federal legislation which is historically interesting, and who, in his last government but one, that of Newfoundland, was brought face to face with a question of permanent moment, namely, that of the so-called French Shore.

Sir William des Vœux's account of the Newfoundland question is excellent, so far as it goes. We do not quite understand his statement that the British Government, in rejecting the French claim of exclusive right of fishing, admit only "a concurrent right preferential to the French." We should have been inclined to omit the words "preferential to the French," which appear to be at variance with the meaning of "concurrent." Sir William neglects to state the strong points of the French case, so that his argument must be regarded as rather one upon our side than one which is impartial; and, while he relates the erection of the lobster-canning factories by the French, he does not explain the *modus vivendi* which was come to upon the subject, by which the erection of subsequent lobster factories, French or English, is prevented. But we repeat that, so far as it goes, his account is admirable, and for those who desire to see the other side we may state that it is to be found in an article which recently appeared in one of the leading monthlies of the United States.

Of other matters here treated one bears in a curious fashion on recent controversies in *Notes and Queries* and in the *Times* upon the national flag. It appears that as late as the end of 1886 objection was taken in a colony to the flying of the Union Jack by a private person, and Sir William says (what was true, but has ceased to be true): "In accordance with a prescriptive custom, this flag is usually in colonies displayed only upon Government buildings." What the poor man was to fly, if he wished to fly the national flag, we are not told; and, when he asked whether there was any law to forbid his doing it, he was only told that he would not be more likely to be interfered with "than if he chose to parade the streets in a field-marshal's uniform." Naturally the man gave in, and flew some other flag; we know not what. The Union Jack is the national flag, and was the right flag for him to fly. In all countries but our own the flag flown on Government buildings is the flag which individuals fly: the red-white-and-blue tricolour in France and Holland, the stars and stripes in the United States, and so forth.

Sir William des Vœux is generally "correct" in all he says upon official and semi-official matters; but in the case of his last Governorship, that of Hong Kong, he is a little inclined to scold Lord Knutsford in a matter in which it is left uncertain whether the Secretary of State or the Governor was most in the right or least in the wrong. M. Constans, described when he was Governor-General of Indo-China, is misspelt in the table of contents, but the work bears signs of having been carefully read, and it would be difficult indeed to discover in it errors of fact or date. On the whole, we can heartily commend it to the public.

Patriotism under Three Flags, by Ralph Lane (Fisher Unwin), is a volume too closely concerned with the political controversies of the day for us to notice it at length. The author attacks the principle of patriotism as contrasted with love of mankind, and he illustrates his view by what will be called by many a "pro-Boer" attack on our South African policy, and a much more violent attack upon the United States policy in the Philippines. The third flag is that of France, but the Dreyfus story sinks into insignificance under the author's treatment. His account of the West India sugar bounties question, at p. 77, is an excellent summary of the case of the opponents of the Bill.

MR. FISHER UNWIN also publishes *The Failure of Lord Curzon*, by "Twenty-eight Years in India." We do not agree with many of the criticisms which the author offers upon Lord Curzon's administration, but some of them we consider proved, and his whole book should be read by all interested in Indian administration, as a healthy counter-stroke to the frequent declarations of official optimists. The author has many heresies of his own. He thinks that it would be possible by fortification, consistently with reduction of the army and saving on military expenditure, to make the Indian frontier "impregnable," and desires to expend ten millions sterling "in making Kurrachi or Bombay and Aden really first-class naval bases." Such statements detract from the weight of our author's utterances, and show that he has never studied either the problem of Indian defence or that of naval operations, involving the true meaning of naval bases. Moreover, he declares that "an offensive war policy has grown up," by which he means in India. We do not imagine this statement to be true, but if it is true, which he is far from attempting to prove, then, of course, all friends of India would recognize that an "offensive" military policy on her part would be lunacy. In attacking the amount and increase of the debt of India the

author does not point out to what extent it is a charge for remunerative public works. Irrigation debt in India has been a vast advantage to that country. Railway debt has been in part advantage and in part drawback. But it is not useful to make general statements about debt without examination. The author is right in pointing out the considerable increase of taxation and the fact that in what we now call an era of financial prosperity the taxation is far heavier than it was when the country was admittedly plunged in the deepest poverty. But he begs the question as to the reason for this taxation when he says that it is in order to "equip an army beyond the needs of India." This opinion he attempts to fortify by showing that troops on the Indian establishment have recently been available for service in South Africa and in China. But this statement is not a sufficient proof. All Powers are able when they are at peace at home to divert portions of their army to other parts of their empire, and this fact in itself does not establish the contention that the army is too large. Armies cannot be raised suddenly, and the white army in India is much less capable of instantaneous development than any other in the world. The increase of the army in the time of Lord Randolph Churchill, which is the author's special horror, was connected with the desire to annex Burma. Now in the long run Burma is likely, we imagine, to pay the additional expenditure to which India at that time was put; but it is alleged now, by those who know, that the Indian army is too small to defend India in time of war rather than too large. Our own belief is that the establishment which was thought sufficient by the present Commander-in-Chief when he was Commander-in-Chief for India is sufficient now. The charges against Lord Curzon which appear to us to be established are those which concern his treatment of the Calcutta municipality and of education, and a certain neglect of native usage and display of British vulgarity in connexion with the Durbar. The Viceroy, we are told, refused to pay the ordinary visits to the native princes, and in consequence they did not receive at Delhi those salutes to which they attach enormous importance. If the necessity for a change from the practice of Lord Lytton was forced on the Viceroy by considerations of fatigue and health, he ought, as our author tells us, to have delegated to one of his great officials the paying of the visits, which might then have been accompanied by the full salutes. There is a curious allusion in the book which shows that the author has militarism on the brain. He complains that Sir Clinton Dawkins, "a civilian," was succeeded as Finance Minister by Sir Edward Law, "an ex-artillery officer." We should imagine that Sir Clinton Dawkins, though a civilian, was more military in his way of looking at financial questions than is Sir Edward Law. Who remembers that Lord Cromer, prudent financier as he is, was once a soldier, or that Sir Edgar Vincent was another? Was not the greatest advocate of military economy ever known a well-known military adviser of Mr. Childers?

All on the Irish Shore. By E. OE. Somerville and Martin Ross. (Longmans.)—In sober truth this book and its predecessor, the 'Irish R.M.', ought to be read and pondered by any one who honestly wishes to understand what politicians call "the Irish problem." The writers do not, indeed, touch on burning questions. Like one of their own delightful characters, they say: "Who'd be bothered with the Land League here?" Once only does the reader get a glimpse of the results of "what is euphemistically described as 'trouble,'" and is reminded of what unsportsmanlike acts the Irish peasant, born sportsman as he is, can be

guilty under the influence of vindictive feeling. Nor do the authors often attempt to point a moral. They know the south of Ireland peasant and middle class through and through. They depict both with inimitable humour, and an observation complete to the minutest detail. They are well aware that the tourists who "come out of business centres in England, equipped with circular tickets, with feeling hearts, and with the belief that two and two inevitably make four," are not likely to throw much light on the problem of governing a country in which "two and two are just as likely to make five or three, and are still more likely to make nothing at all." Lastly, they are aware that it is of no use whatever to get angry with this state of things, any more than with the vagaries of a filly from Connemara or "County Corkerry." There is a whole parable in the concluding words of a story entitled 'A Grand Filly':—

"She had injured three hounds, upset two old women and a donkey-cart, broken a gate, and finally, on arriving at the place of her birth, had, according to the farmer, 'fired the devil's pelt of a kick into her own mother's stomach.' Moreover, she 'hadn't as much sound skin on her as would bait a rat-trap.'.....I told Robert he might give her to the hounds, but he sent her over to me in two months as good as new, and I won the regimental steeplechase cup with her last April."

The Diary of a Turk (Black) is well adapted to its purpose of correcting the mistaken ideas which prevail in this country about the Ottoman Empire. Halid Efendi has done wisely, we think, in choosing the autobiographical form. He has an interesting story to tell, and he tells it simply and effectively. Moreover his book, written as it is from the standpoint of an enlightened Turk, whose European culture has in no way lessened his patriotism, is far more instructive than books on Turkey usually are. We may note especially the charming pictures of school life, in which corporal punishment seems to play a leading part, and the chapter devoted to the harem and its mysterious inmates. After giving an account of his family, of his boyhood, which was passed in Asia Minor, and of his student days in a theological madrasah at Constantinople, he turns to the general question of Turkish government, or, to speak more definitely, the policy adopted by Abdül-Hamid, whom he describes as an unscrupulous autocrat, ready to make any sacrifice "that he may satisfy his extraordinary and insatiable lust of tyranny." His vast ability is admitted, but "if he were a good as well as an able man, his country would be powerful and prosperous." Halid Efendi supplies many curious details of the subtle methods employed by the Sultan to maintain his power. There is a sinister fascination in the portrait. It is fair to remark that the author can scarcely be expected, even if he were able, to take an entirely unprejudiced view of the despot who not only confiscated the lands belonging to his family, but compelled him, as a member of the Reform or Young Turkish party—which is no real "party," but merely a disorganized agitation for reform—to flee from Turkey, unless he would accept the degrading position of a palace spy. Making every allowance, however, for conscious or unconscious bias, we believe his indictment of the Sultan's policy to be unanswerable. The chapter on Turkey's internal dangers will be read with peculiar interest at the present time. We quote one passage, in which the author refers to the subject populations, such as the Armenians and Bulgarians:—

"Each community speaks its own language, each native Christian community entertains, nowadays more or less without disguise, sentiments of animosity towards the Osmanlis, and even sympathizes with the enemies of the Turkish Empire in time of international trouble or war. These sentiments of the Eastern Christians are known to many politicians in this country, and they excuse these

reasonable sentiments of their 'Christian brethren' by maintaining that they are the natural outcome of long years of oppression and persecution. This apologetic contention is not based upon an intimate knowledge of the real state of things in the nearer East, nor is it at all justifiable. Of course, the Ottoman Empire has long been suffering from intolerable oppression, but its Christian inhabitants have not been the only sufferers; on the other hand, many of them have allowed themselves to be the cause of oppression, and have even acted as the right-hand men of the oppressors. There could be no better proof of the tolerant policy of the Osmanlis towards their subject populations than the actual existence at the present day in that country of so many millions of native Christians of all denominations. Moreover, not only have native Christians had their existence assured to them, but also their freedom of conscience, which is amply proved by the fact that their ecclesiastical constitutions, their languages, and their national customs have been respected by the Turks. But this liberal treatment has been abused by the subject populations of Turkey. They have never done anything to show their gratitude, and have never displayed any patriotism towards the Ottoman Empire.

All this may be freely granted, though Englishmen, at any rate, will ask whether people who suffer from "intolerable oppression" are likely to be grateful and patriotic, and whether it is a sufficient answer to say that the Christians are no worse off than the Turks themselves. To the latter, certainly, is due the merit of superior patience, but patience is no remedy, and in this case is largely a matter of temperament and religion. The author has a short but interesting chapter on England and the Caliphate. England, he thinks, should recognize the validity of the Ottoman claims in deference to the feelings of her Mohammedan subjects. But these claims are not acknowledged even by all Moslems, and we do not share the opinion that the recalcitrant Shi'ites will sooner or later fall into line "for political if not for religious reasons, as the danger threatening the remaining vestige of Islamic independence looms equally large before orthodox and unorthodox alike." There is a surprising amount of information in this unpretentious volume, which we can strongly recommend to all who care to acquaint themselves with the social and political life of Turkey. Let us add, as an appeal to a wider circle, that it contains an excellent recipe for making Turkish coffee.

ANCIENT manuscripts of the 'Arabian Nights' are so rare that Orientalists will welcome the publication of the oldest, a Tübingen MS. of the fourteenth century, which has recently been edited, with a German translation, under the title of *Geschichte von Sul und Schumul*, by Dr. C. F. Seybold (Leipzig, Spingalis). This love story, which does not appear elsewhere in the cycle of tales composing the 'Arabian Nights,' is remarkable for the fact that it is of Syrian origin, and bears strong traces of Christian influence. We hear much of cloisters and of monks, who, in conversation with Moslems, show a wonderful tolerance towards Islam, and speak of the Prophet just as good Moslems should; while the latter, as represented by the hero, are equally accommodating. The Arabian element, however, is not to be mistaken, and in the horse-stealing episode we have a characteristic bit of Bedouin life. An excellent facsimile, slightly reduced, of a page from the manuscript accompanies the Arabic text.

FOLLOWING at a short interval Dr. Rendall's 'Marcus Aurelius' in Messrs. Macmillan's 'Golden Treasury Series,' we have a very acceptable selection of *The Golden Sayings of Epictetus*, worthily Englished by Mr. Hastings Crossley. It is said that the 'Discourses' of Epictetus formed the turning-point in the life of Marcus Aurelius. It is doubtful whether the selection before us, though made with a view to harmony with modern habits of thought, has in it the kind of stuff which makes latter-day conversions; but the manly

eloquence of Epictetus, his crystalline sincerity, his freedom from literary convention, and the brightness and lightness of his contented spirit make him a valuable companion. Our translator well says in contrasting him with Seneca, "An hour with Epictetus is a tonic." Particularly might a perusal and re-perusal of these pages be recommended to teachers and all those whose business it is to build up character in young men. It needs but to think over some dozen of these sayings preserved by Arrian, that "Boswell of antiquity," to realize the many-sided human interest and deep contentment of the philosopher. As Mr. Crossley claims, "No braver soul ever looked out from the pages of a book." This little volume draws upon all the extant recorded sayings, but the 'Discourses' furnish the greater part of it. We have tested the translation with the Greek of the 'Manual,' and found not only the words of the original well turned, but also the tone admirably preserved. Helpful notes are added, and appendices. The second of these puts forth the views of prominent Stoics on the future life. The third gives an English hexameter rendering of the 'Hymn of Cleanthes,' aptly called by the translator the 'Te Deum of Stoicism.' The spirit has been well caught, and, on the whole, little fault is to be found with the workmanship of the verses, though we cannot regard as euphonious such an ending as "save men from their ignorance grievous."

"BOSTON," says Miss Lilian Whiting at the beginning of her book called *Boston Days* (Sampson Low),

"is essentially the City of Beautiful Ideals. It is a fact so remarkable as to be unparalleled in the history of any nation that so large a number of eminent persons should be born within a period of hardly more than twenty years in or near one city."

The book is written throughout at this great altitude of exaggeration. Literary worthies, philanthropists, excellent clergymen, and devout women have adorned the famous city, and all are spoken of in the language of superlatives. Some of these persons are unfortunately little known to the backward civilization of Europe; but the world knows little of its greatest men, or of its greatest women either. "No woman of the present or the future is so humble or so obscure as not to have her life broadened, her possibilities enlarged, because Lucy Stone has lived." It is astounding to learn that among the unparalleled transcendent intellectuals of Boston there were some, at least, who were extremely simple in outward life:—

"It is authentically recorded that Mrs. Hawthorne, having bought a broom, carried it home in her hand, walking across the Common, and that Julia Ward Howe, escorted by Motley, walked home from a ball."

This was in "the Golden Age of Genius" in "the modern Athens." Boston is "unparalleled in its social flavour." It is said that

"Emerson and Margaret Fuller went together to the old Boston Museum to see Fanny Elssler dance, and that the sibylline Margaret remarked, 'Waldo, this is poetry'; to which the seer of Concord solemnly rejoined, 'Margaret, it is religion.'"

Interspersed among biographical details of the lesser stars of Boston's glory are to be found anecdotes, letters, and adulation of Longfellow, Emerson, Thoreau, Lowell, Holmes, and others; but the author is far more delightful when she deals with the lesser stars. Her book is exceedingly discursive, but one may dip into it anywhere and find gems.

MR. CLIFTON JOHNSON describes in a very unpretentious manner his unadventurous wanderings, and *New England and its Neighbors* (Macmillan) makes a suitable companion to his former volumes about England, Ireland, and France. He has a tenderness for not very amusing stories, which makes him tedious at times; but as he does not strive to be

humorous or to prove theories, and sets down faithfully and minutely all he sees, he is a pleasant though not a stimulating companion. The numerous illustrations go well with the letterpress. They are not striking as works of art, but they are simple, instructive records of fact.

MR. GRANT RICHARDS has added to his excellent "World's Classics" Dryden's *Virgil* and Pope's *Odyssey of Homer*.—Mr. Percy Fitzgerald has selected *Pickwickian Wit and Humour* for a new "Bibelot" (Gay & Bird). The selection can hardly have the merit of originality nowadays.—On the other hand, Dean Ramsay's *Scottish Life and Character*, which Messrs. Gall & Inglis republish at sixpence, is not so widely known as it should be, though admirably humorous.

WE have on our table *Flying Visits to the City of Mexico and the Pacific Coast*, by L. Eaton Smith (Liverpool, Young).—*Lightning Tours*, by Percy Fitzgerald (Everett).—*Athletics and Out-Door Sports for Women*, by Various Writers (Macmillan).—*Smithsonian Physical Tables*, by T. Gray (Washington, Smithsonian Institution).—*Dissertations on Leading Philosophical Topics*, by A. Bain, LL.D. (Longmans).—*Bulletin of the Free Library of Philadelphia: No. III. Indexes to the First Lines and to the Subjects of the Poems of Robert Herrick*, edited by J. Thomson (Philadelphia Free Library).—*Our Decrepit Railway System*, by P. Williams (Fisher Unwin).—*The Triumph of Life*, by W. F. Payson (Harper).—*The Three Glass Eyes*, by W. Le Queux (Treherne).—*Dr. John*, by M. Portsmouth (Drane).—*Blue Blood and Red*, by Lucy E. Wadswell (Stock).—*Bygone Days*, by J. T. Proctor (Stock).—*A Girl in London*, by J. S. Winter (Everett).—*A Common-place Story*, by Clark Stephens (Drane).—*Bub and Sis*, by S. Durst (Woonsocket, Woonsocket Publishing Company).—*The Chieftain and Satires*, by V. Brown (Portland, Oregon, the Author).—*Lucres et Flammes*, by H. Vacaresco, (Paris, Plon).—*and Six Mois d'Histoire Révolutionnaire*, by M. Sepet (Paris, Douniol). Among New Editions we have *Wireless Telegraphy*, by R. Kerr (Seeley).—*and The Laws and Principles of Bridge*, by Hellespont (De La Rue).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Daniels (F. W. J.), *Some Old Stories Retold*, cr. 8vo, 3/ net.
 Foskes-Jackson (F. J.), *The Biblical History of the Hebrews*, cr. 8vo, 5/
 Gray (G. B.), *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Numbers*, 8vo, 12/
 M'Kinney (J.), *The Tree of Life, and other Sermons*, 2/6 net.
 Preacher's and Teacher's *Vade Mecum*, 12mo, 2/6
 Robertson (J. M.), *Pagan Christs*, royal 8vo, 8/6 net.
 Webster (W.), *Gleanings in Church History*, chiefly in Spain and France, cr. 8vo, 4/

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Masters' Masterpieces, folio, 15/ net.
 Menpes (M.), *World's Children*, Text by D. Menpes, 20/ net.
 Old English Doorways, Photographs by W. G. Davie, Notes by H. Tanner, Jun., roy. 8vo, 15/ net.
 Whinery (S.), *Municipal Public Works*, cr. 8vo, 6/ net.

Poetry and the Drama.

- Milton (J.), *Poetical Works*, edited by W. A. Wright, 5/ net.

Bibliography.

- Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, 4to, 3/ net.

Philosophy.

- Moulton (R. G.), *The Moral System of Shakespeare*, 6/ net.
 Royce (J.), *Outlines of Psychology*, cr. 8vo, 4/8 net.
 Yeats (W. B.), *Ideas of Good and Evil*, cr. 8vo, 6/

Political Economy.

- Meade (E. S.), *Trust Finance*, cr. 8vo, 5/ net.

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- Albee (J.), *Remembrances of Emerson*, cr. 8vo, 4/6 net.
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 Rossetti Papers, 1862 to 1870, a Compilation by W. M. Rossetti, 8vo, 10/6 net.

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- Faguet (E.), *Propos de Théâtre*, 3fr, 50.
 Maeterlinck (M.), *Joyzelle*, 3fr, 50.
 Mendès (C.), *Médée*, 3fr, 50.
 Nigond (G.), *Novembre*, 3fr, 50.

Bibliography.

- Stammhammer (J.), *Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft*, 12m.

History and Biography.

- Brachet (A.), *Pathologie Mentale des Rôles de France*, 15fr.
 Gazeau (J.), *L'Impérialisme Anglais : son Evolution*, 5fr.
 Koser (R.), *König Friedrich der Grosse*, Vol. 2, Part 2 (1763-86), 4m.
 Lavisse (E.), *Histoire de France*, Vol. 2, Part 1, 6fr.
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Geography and Travel.

- Cavilly (G. de), *Huit Jours en Savoie*, 5fr.
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 Hallays (A.), *En Flânant : à travers la France*, 3fr, 50.
 Knüll (B.), *Historische Geographie Deutschlands im Mittelalter*, 3m.

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- Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum : Vol. 7, Part 2, Index Græco-latino, 12m.
 Doehrmann (W.), *De Versuum Lyricorum Incisionibus Questiones Selectæ*, 4m, 80.
 Drachmann (A. B.), *Scholia Vetera in Pindari Carmina*, Vol. 1, 8m.
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 Garten (S.), *Beiträge zur Physiologie der marklosen Nerven*, 30m.

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- Bertrand (L.), *Le Rival de Don Juan*, 3fr, 50.
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 Waldeck-Rousseau, *Politique Française et Etrangère*, 3fr, 50.

HERBERT, CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN, though not a writer in the serious sense, was a rather voluminous author. "I am not a literary man," he used to say, with perhaps a slight smile of self-satisfaction. Nevertheless, his simplicity, his singleness of purpose, his very just sense of proportion, all put their mark on his compositions. In his Pastorals, both at Salford and at Westminster, in his popular manuals, and in the articles he contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* and other periodicals (including his own

Dublin Review) he achieved a directness and adequacy of expression which many who practise the craft of letters might be allowed to envy. Several countries contributed to train his mind, a naturally shrewd one for he had been educated in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Italy. This cosmopolitan experience in youth did nothing to lessen the national self-complacency, even if, in later life, it led him to establish an English college upon the Rhine, and, at the time of the Dreyfus case, to refuse assent to the general proposition that Frenchmen had neither judicial rectitude nor true sportsmanlike temper. Though a Celt, descended through generations of Welsh ancestry from Herbert, Count of Hermandois, who came over at the Conquest, Cardinal Vaughan was the possessor of a singularly literal mind. It is not likely that he ever so much as heard of what is called "the Celtic movement."

His self-knowledge was, however, conspicuous. W. G. Ward made a point of this when he wrote, perhaps a little invidiously,

"Herbert Vaughan, who is my greatest friend, and, to my mind, about the finest character I ever came across, is not intellectual, and, with a self-knowledge truly rare, knows himself not to be so."

It was at the house of the Wards in the Isle of Wight that the Cardinal, then Bishop of Salford, met Tennyson. Somebody present, who called the Poet Laureate's attention to the handsome features of the Churchman, and said that he must be like Sir Lancelot, received the head-shakes of the bard, and the sonorously spoken lines about Lancelot's guilty love which

Had marred his face and marked it ere his time,

to say nothing of his being

Seamed with an ancient sword-cut on the cheek
 And bruised and bronzed.

The poet knew the sketch he had made, and it could not have been more unlike the Cardinal, who, both in face and bearing, had a strong resemblance to Sir Robert Peel. People who recalled "the greatest member of Parliament who ever lived" as he was in his prime were instantly struck by the similitude; and it was accented by the slight Lancashire intonation which the Cardinal brought with him from Salford to Westminster.

The Cardinal had been at work during these last months on a volume somewhat answering to Cardinal Manning's 'Eternal Priesthood.' The *Tablet*, of which he had for many years been proprietor, he has left to three trustees to hold for the joint benefit of the Archbishopric of Westminster and of the missionary college he built at Mill Hill.

W. M.

THE HISTORY OF SIENA.

MR. DOUGLAS should have made it plainer that his remark as to the political idleness of the Frati Gaudenti referred only to the latter part of the thirteenth century. As it stands, it seems to imply that this was always a characteristic of the Order; and it was natural to allude to the famous case of Brothers Catalano and Loderingo, whose connexion with politics brought them into the unenviable situation where Dante found them. As to the relations of Farinata and Provenzano, it must be said that the words put into the mouth of the former by Tommasi have a decided ring of Cinquecento rhetoric about them. It must be remembered that the most conscientious historians of that time felt no scruple about soaring "into the great Might-have-been," and embellishing their work with speeches appropriate to the persons to whom they are assigned, but not testified to by documents.

To accuse Dante, of all people, of *campanilismo* seems rather comical. He had a bitter tongue enough, but surely his own city felt the sting of it at least as sharply as any. The fact that a great poet lashed vice is hardly evidence that the vice did not exist. As to the Siennese, we need no further testimony to their besetting

faults than we find in Mr. Douglas's own pages, while we are not indifferent to their virtues.

Because Tommasi, as is probable, did not know the difference between Franks and Frenchmen, there is no reason why a twentieth-century writer should walk into the trap which he involuntarily laid.

YOUR REVIEWER.

'WYNNERE AND WASTOURE.'

Clarendon Press, Oxford.

I HAD made up my mind to allow Mr. Neilson the advantage of the last word in this controversy. If I now break my promise to myself it is not because I recognize in Mr. Neilson's arguments any dangerous plausibility. On the contrary, I think that only the most robust faith in his hypothesis will be able to survive the reading of his letter of June 13th.

There are, however, one or two points on which I have been unable to resist the temptation to say a few words more. I entreat the bored reader to pardon me this once; I promise him that he shall not be troubled with any further letters from me on this subject—unless, indeed, I should find that I have unconsciously done Mr. Neilson any injustice, in which case I shall not be slow to offer him my humble apologies.

In the first place, let me thank Mr. Neilson for printing the very same diagrams which, when writing my last letter, I wished it were possible for me to lay before your readers myself. It is wonderful how differently the same thing will strike different people; Mr. Neilson actually seems to think that these diagrams support his case.

Mr. Neilson is under the impression that my emendation of *balk* into *balle* was a desperate shift intended to make the poet's description of the Dominican banner agree with the coat of arms which I found in Woodward. Now I cannot blame him for attributing to me a mode of procedure which so exactly resembles his own. But, as a matter of fact, it was not until after I had, as I thought, succeeded in making sense of an unintelligible passage by this emendation that it occurred to me to refer to Woodward to see what the arms of the Dominican Order actually were. When I did so, I found, to my delighted surprise, the description of the shield which Mr. Neilson has accurately portrayed in his "Fig. 1." Mr. Neilson may be quite right in saying that the only known documentary evidence for the "orb" on the Dominican shield is of the eighteenth century, and belongs to Italy. But I cannot but think (though clearly foreseeing Mr. Neilson's scorn) that any intelligent herald who accepted my emendation would regard the passage as strong evidence that the arms with the orb, though not otherwise attested as older than the eighteenth century, must already have been used in England in the fourteenth. The only question is whether the emendation is on purely critical grounds necessary; I will submit my reasons for it, and leave the reader to judge for himself. The passage, turned into modern spelling, is as follows: "With both *berds* (i.e., edges) of black, a *balk* (?) in the midst, right *such as the sun is in the summer's tide*." If we retain the reading "balk," the italicized words are nonsense, unless it is possible that in some sense or other the sun could be called a "balk." I am not acquainted with any sense of *balk* in which it could be used to describe the sun. On the other hand, I think no one (except perhaps Mr. Neilson) will deny that the sun could naturally be called a ball. I therefore believe that the correctness of my emendation would have been reasonably certain, even if it had not received unexpected confirmation from the agreement of the corrected passage with the recorded blazon of the Dominicans.

In my last letter I ventured to assert, as a Middle-English student of some experience, that the "brown brace" ascribed to

the Franciscans, and the "belts buckled together" (not one belt, by the way) ascribed to the Carmelites, were meant by the poet not as part of the description of the banners, but as referring to the equipment of the hosts arrayed under them. If my many superiors in Middle-English scholarship were to agree in telling me that my interpretation was wrong, I should indeed be astonished, but I should bow to their decision. However, I happen to know that several of these scholars are in perfect accord with me, and I have no doubt that the rest are of the same mind. Mr. Neilson has no claim to be regarded as a philologist; but he thinks himself qualified to deny, "with assurance," the truth of my interpretation. He offers no argument; I am wrong because he says I am, and he ought to know, for he has understood English "for forty odd years." Well, for that matter, so have a good many other people in Glasgow, and even elsewhere. It is evident from Mr. Neilson's tone that his "assurance" (the word seems felicitously chosen) would remain unshaken even if the whole world were against him. I would respectfully commend to his imitation the modesty of a countryman of his own, that Provost of Dumbarton who is immortalized by his noble saying, "Even I myself may be mistaken."

The extraordinary nature of the conclusions to which Mr. Neilson's forty years' study of the English language has in this instance led him seems to deserve a little attention. I should have been glad if he had presented your readers with a drawing of the Franciscan banner as he supposes it to be described by the poet. According to him, it contained not only six galleys sable (which is admitted), but also six bends and twelve buckles. The drawing, to do justice to the subject, would have to be in colours, for the bends must be brown ("iche one has a brown brase"), a tincture for which, I believe, the heraldic engravers have not hitherto found it necessary to provide a conventional symbol. Truly this would be a wonderful banner! As for the banner of the Carmelites, we are asked to believe that it contained a recognizable representation of black leather belts buckled together, so well executed that one could discern on the leather the traces of "the sharpening of the shaving iron"; and, further, that this awkward device was a sort of cipher for "a bend with two buckles," which it would have been quite easy to represent in its proper shape. Mr. Neilson may reply that these were not real banners, but only the product of a poet's imagination. But would not imagination such as this savour rather of another member of the Shakespearean triad?

What especially struck me in reading Mr. Neilson's letter of May 16th was the absolute identity of the method which he has employed in the interpretation of 'Wynners and Wastoure' with that which is applied by the members of the Anglo-Israel Association to the exegesis of the Bible. Neither Mr. Neilson nor the Anglo-Israelite attempts to discover a continuous and self-consistent sense in the text which he interprets. They merely look out for words and sentences here and there which, taken apart from their context, have the appearance of containing such allusions as they desire to find. As evidence that I am not unfairly characterizing Mr. Neilson's procedure, I invite the reader's consideration of the following example. In ll. 308-13 Wastoure (the representative of the knightly class), exasperated by the pecuniary exactions levied on him in the name of religion, expresses the wish that Wynners (i.e., Money-getter) and his brother Despair, the Ember Days, the vigils of saints, and the Friday and Saturday, were all drowned in the deep sea, and that Deadly Sin were tried before a jury for their death. Now surely this is all intelligible enough as it stands, without importing into it any mystical sense. Most

persons, I think, will admit that the wish was quite natural on Wastoure's part, and that the passage is highly creditable to the poet's sense of the fitness of things. Mr. Neilson, however, vituperates my blindness in not being able to see that the "death" here mentioned is the death of a certain William of Holm, and that the wish that Deadly Sin were tried before a jury is an allusion to the fact that Bishop Lyle was so tried in 1355-6. I am not indulging in caricature; nor is this an exceptional sample of the contents of the letter. Mr. Neilson's scorn does not terrify me; I have survived the similar contempt poured on me many years ago by some of my friends for being unable to discover the Union Jack and the battle of Tell-el-Kebir in the book of Isaiah. I may be a "purlblind critic," but even purlblindness seems to me preferable to some kinds of second sight or double vision.

I wonder what has become of the new and brilliant piece of heraldic evidence touching the authorship of 'Wynners and Wastoure' which Mr. Neilson has repeatedly promised. There seems to be no trace of it in his last letter. Has it been withdrawn at the last moment, having been discovered to be worthless? Or does it lurk in some seemingly transparent sentence, which has to be interpreted by the methods that Mr. Neilson applies to alliterative poetry? About Mr. Neilson's exposition of the 'Awntrys' I decline to say anything, trusting to the reader's acumen to perceive its irrelevance to the subject under discussion.

HENRY BRADLEY.

'SOCIAL ORIGINS.'

I AM greatly obliged to the very courteous reviewer of my 'Social Origins' in the *Athenæum*, June 20th, and agree with him about the difficulties of terminology. "Family, clan, gens, tribe, are words which apply in a special sense to historical institutions, and it is not easy to apply the same terms to prehistoric institutions." To them I never do apply the words "clan" and "gens," but "tribe" is not apt to be confused with the Roman *tribus*, and has now a fixed special sense in anthropology. As to "family," the reviewer, though he is too kind to use the phrase, clearly thinks that I beg the whole question of origins when I begin by saying that "the Family is the most ancient and sacred of human institutions." The reviewer may not have observed that, in my preface (pp. viii, ix), I strictly define what in this passage I mean by "sacred" and "ancient." For "family" I offer the alternatives "fire-circle" or "hearth-circle," to cover the earliest Darwinian social unit, which I take to be "the germ of the historic family," itself a very fluctuating thing. Having given my definition, I did not expect to be supposed to mean that the family, as it exists in modern England, was the most ancient and sacred of human institutions. Nor do I profess to be certain that Mr. Darwin's suggestion of man as originally "not a social animal, yet living with several wives [female mates], like the gorilla," is correct. My business was only to take that hypothesis, and try to see whether, granting the opinion, the institutions of exogamy, totemism, phratries, the tribe, and the disintegration of all these might be naturally developed. If early man, on the other hand, was a social animal, devoid of sexual jealousy, living in promiscuity, then there must have been quite a different set of stages and causes of social evolution. The attempt to trace these—starting from man as a social animal, without sexual jealousy and living in promiscuity—lands us in a theory of early and deliberate moral reformations. I say that "we know of no existing pre-totemic race." The reviewer calls this "a large order." It would have been had I said "we know that there is no existing pre-totemic race." But I did not say that. The reviewer's opinion that I "fall back from

my point," as to the constitution of the true, rests, I think, on his failure to observe that, of the two passages which he appears to regard as contradictory, one contains the phrase "local totem groups," and the other the phrase "many totem kins." The distinction between the terms is absolutely essential to my argument; the whole theory turns upon it. The reviewer says:

"There is not evidence to prove that the originals of the two exogamous groups were formed by the aggregation of smaller groups once disconnected from each other."

I never asserted that they were. But they could be formed if exogamy existed, which in my work, as in Mr. Atkinson's, is the ruling hypothesis. "Aggregation," indeed, is not the word, as it implies, to my mind, the passing of several groups, *en masse*, into another. But the groups would be blended, as Mr. McLennan saw, by exogamy; each local group must have contained women from other groups, with their children, bearing the maternal group name, by the hypothesis, while the local groups, as such, still stood apart, and were not yet "aggregated." None were "aggregated" (on my theory) till two of them combined in *connubium*, and became the two "phratries" of the "tribe." I am, however, guilty of saying "many totem kins" where I meant "members of many totem kins" for no tribe, of course, contains all the members of any totem kin.

I agree that "totemism is something more than a system of name-giving, and the myth arising therefrom." Of course it is; but I am speaking of the germ of totemism; the full-blown plant is not the seed. How the seed developed into the plant I have tried to show; it was an affair of many hypothetical stages and processes, some of them, on the theory, extant before the totemic name-giving intervened. The reviewer's objection is stated and answered on pp. 190-5, and no reply is made to that answer.

My whole system, let me repeat, rests on Mr. Darwin's suggestion that earliest man "may not have been a social animal, and yet have lived with several wives" (the term "wife" is at least as premature as my term "family"), "like the gorilla." This may not have been the case. We can never know, but we can try to show how, granting this condition of things for the sake of argument, exogamy, totemism, the "phratries," and the "tribe" might have been first developed and then disintegrated.

A. LANG.

THE LITERARY DEPARTMENT AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

June 22, 1903.

IN addition to the points stated in my former letter, these facts raise serious issues for the authorities who have denied in the House of Commons "that serious inconvenience is caused to the literary searchers by the present arrangements." Only to-day they turned a gentleman away for want of room; and a short time ago an American, who sailed the next day, offered me money if I would give up my seat to him, so that he could finish his research before his departure. Another gentleman could not obtain a seat in the Filed Will Department under three weeks. A great danger to the records is that officials smoke in the building, and matches can constantly be seen on the stairs.

GENEALOGIST.

As a reader of over a quarter of a century in this Department (my first attendance was in November, 1874) I may be allowed to write with the authority of long experience. I am glad to take this opportunity to acknowledge the unvarying courtesy and prompt attention of the superintendents and messengers, not only in regard to myself personally, but which I have witnessed shown to all readers, particularly in aiding amateur students, to whom these records, it is evident, frequently offer unexpected difficulties.

Several communications have appeared in the *Athenæum* lately on this subject, which when seen in print the writers themselves have wished they had revised.

The letters of Archivist and of Another Archivist are wrong in some facts, and are misleading by seeming to lay blame on the officials which they do not deserve, and which, as servants of the Government, they are debarred from making any reply to.

There are no doubt alterations needed, but Archivist has somewhat mixed the matter and omitted some important points. He complains of regulations "drawn up sixty or seventy years ago" (see May 30th, p. 690). This could not be the case, as the Department was not formed until 1862, and for some years there was no need for those he complains of; while his reference to the aged is a rough guess on his part and needless. I have not observed any decrease of activity or strength in the discharge of his duties on the part of the senior messenger, which is the chief point at issue.

The reference of Another Archivist to the rest and refreshment of the messengers and the private studies of the superintendents is rather astounding to any one who knows the amount of work to be done, the carrying about of heavy register volumes a long distance, with the frequent interruptions and general oversight on the part of the superintendents.

With regard to the suggested removal of the wills to the Record Office, I see no possible advantage. At Somerset House, if one arrive at 10 o'clock, by a quarter past they can have a register before them; at the Record Office, at any time, I have found it takes about an hour by the clock to get a document. I do not blame the officials: they have a vast collection of material to deal with.

Turning to the real question in hand—the reforms or alterations needed in this Department, and of which there can be no doubt—I will give a few facts that I have ascertained, which show the causes leading up to the necessity for some modifications.

When the Department for Literary Research was formed in 1862, the attendance in that year consisted of only one or two readers, with an average of five register volumes consulted, and for a long time this did not greatly increase; there was always a vacant seat, go as often as one would. Now this is quite different, and the usefulness of the present regulations in the interests of all readers is plain.

The one or two searchers and five registers seen daily in 1864 had in 1874 only reached an average of five readers and twenty registers; since then it has increased rapidly, until, in looking over the attendance register for this year, we find the daily attendance to be fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen, seldom less, except on Saturday, some leaving early and their places being taken by others, while the number of registers (each a large heavy volume bound with oak and brass, which have to be taken from their shelves at a considerable distance) consulted are generally between 90 and 100, reaching on one occasion 120 and on another 133. This is exclusive of calendars and act books. The number of books used on the twenty-seven working days of last January—not a very busy month—were: registers 1,119, calendars 530, administration and probate act books 159; total 1,808. I leave readers to judge of the amount of idle time the officials have.

Now for the alterations needed:—

I. Greater accommodation in seats and desks, &c., to meet the demands on the Department. I believe room for such could be found at the top of the building with a lift to take the books up and down, which would necessitate a very small outlay.

II. A set of all calendars should be kept in the Literary Search Room. This would be a great saving of time and labour to the messengers, while it would benefit searchers. A rule

might be made that calendars must be carefully handled, the rubbing the fingers down the names avoided, and that they should at once be replaced in their proper places.

III. That when copies of wills do not exist, the originals should be produced in place of them. It would be very desirable, for the better preservation of these original wills and for greater readiness of reference, that they should be bound into volumes, a matter of small cost compared with its importance. It is very hard on men making historical researches that are not for profit that they must lessen the value of their work for the public good, or be forced to pay fees they can generally ill afford.

IV. That all provincial registries should be subject to the same rules for literary research as Somerset House, with convenient accommodation for at least six or eight searchers; or what would be better still, taken all round, is that all wills prior to a hundred years since should be brought to London, as several have been already. My own experience is that while in some cases every attention is shown to literary searchers, yet in others every obstacle is put in their way, and large gratuities are expected by the clerks; searchers are at present quite at their mercy, and they can refuse wills on the ground of official convenience. In one place I know the only accommodation for searchers is to stand at a desk in a room practically a passage-way. There are thousands of wills in various registries that have never been calendared at all, and in some places the wills are by no means in proper custody. It really needs the Treasury to sanction the appointment of two or three experts who are known to take a real interest in this matter to examine, calendar when needed, &c., and report fully on all the wills prior to a hundred years since.

ARTHUR J. JEWERS.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold last week the following valuable books and MSS.: Sir Joshua Reynolds's Works, engraved by S. W. Reynolds, 358 plates, 1820-36, 1851. Tennyson's Helen's Tower, Clarendon, n.d., 161. Milton's Paradise Regain'd, &c., 1671, 231. Keats's Lamia, &c., 1820, 381. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield, 1766, 1001. Scott's Guy Mannering, first edition, 3 vols., boards, uncut, 1815, 641. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition, 1621, 481. Alexander Gallus, Doctrinale, a hitherto unknown dated book of Pynson's (1492), a year earlier than Dives and Pauper, original binding, with a leaf of Caxton's second edition of the Chronicles as flyleaf, 3201. Milton's Paradise Lost, 1667, 901. Original Editions of Milton's Prose Writings (twelve), 1641-73, 1151. Engravings from the Works of Sir T. Lawrence by Cousins, 1835-46, 351. Montaigne, translated by Florio, first edition, 1603, 501. An Illustrated Granger, with above 4,500 portraits, 31 vols., 1861. Allot's England's Parnassus, 1600, 411. Browne's Religio Medici, original unauthorized edition, 1642, 231. 10s. Coverdale Bible, 1535 (imperfect), 1851. Matthew's Bible, 1537, 401. Book of Common Prayer (first Elizabeth), 1559, 1701. Shakespeare, First Folio (imperfect), 1623, 3851. Second Folio (imperfect), 1632, 551. Third Folio (imperfect), 1664, 991. Fourth Folio (imperfect), 1685, 491. A MS. Elizabethan commonplace book of 232 pp., with poems, "Come live with me and be my love," &c., 1921. Illuminated Horæ on vellum, with miniatures, Sæc. XV., 2011. A German MS. Bible of the fifteenth century, with 96 paintings, 1251. Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, both vols., 1719, 1201. Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece, 1624, 1301. R. Greene's Arcadia, 1616, 371. Doves Press, complete set (five), printed on vellum, 1900-2, 1301. Eighteen Autograph Letters of Pope addressed to Lady Mary

Wortley Montagu, 2501. Thos. Bastard, Christoleros, Seven Bookes of Epigrammes, 1598, 761. Turberville, Heroicall Epistles of Ovid, 1567, 431. Thos. Greene, A Poet's Vision (of Shakspearean interest), 1603, 761. Spenser's Complaints, 1591, 321. 10s. John Ford's Fame's Memoriall, uncut, 1606, 471. T. M., The Black Booke, 1604, 211. N. Breton, A Divine Poem, 1602, 251. Sir John Beaumont, Metamorphosis of Tobacco, 1602, 201. Thos. Lodge, A Fig for Momus, 1595, 811. Wm. Cartwright's The Royall Slave, uncut, 1639, 201. 10s. Ravenscroft's Discourse on Music, 1614, 321. Psalterium, a finely illuminated English manuscript on vellum, Sæc. XIV., richly decorated, 8201. Harding's Portraits of the Royal Family in Colours, 1805-6, 601. Keats's Endymion, 1818, 521. Poems, 1817, 711. Shelley's The Cenci, 1819, 461. Milton's Poems, 1645, 991. Shelley's Adonais, Pisa, 1821, 451.

Literary Gossip.

MR. BODLEY'S 'Coronation of Edward VII.' will be published by Messrs. Methuen on July 7th. The edition on Japanese paper, limited to fifty copies, will appear a few days later.

In our next number, that for July 4th, we hope to publish, as in previous years, a series of articles on the literature of the Continent during the past twelve months, by writers resident in the various countries who have special qualifications for literary criticism. Belgium will be dealt with by Prof. Fredericq, Bohemia by Dr. Tille, Denmark by Dr. Ipsen, France by M. Prévieux, Germany by Dr. Heilborn, Holland by Mr. H. S. M. Crommelin, Hungary by Dr. Katscher, Italy by Dr. Guido Biagi, Poland by Dr. Belcikowski, Russia by M. Briusov, and Spain by Don Rafael Altamira.

THE Cambridge University Press will begin in the autumn of the present year a series of editions of classical English writers. The text will be given with scrupulous fidelity from (a) the last edition of each work as revised by the author, or (b) the first, or most authentic, posthumous edition. In the reproduction of each text the rule will be observed of altering neither the spelling (including capitals and italics) nor the punctuation; but, for convenience of reading, the old type-forms of *j*, *s*, *u*, &c., will be made uniform with those in general modern use. Thus it is hoped that it will be possible to depend upon the "Cambridge English Classics" as upon the original issues. At present no prefaces, or notes other than purely textual and bibliographical, are contemplated. The early volumes will include works in which an accurate text is needed, or which are not accessible in a well-printed form. Hobbes's 'Leviathan' and Crashaw's 'Poems,' edited by Mr. A. R. Waller, are to be the first issues. Dr. A. W. Ward is editing the early poems of Crabbe for the series.

'PERSONALIA: POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND VARIOUS,' in the July *Blackwood*, deals with the law. It is rich in anecdote, and sketches the leading characteristics and idiosyncrasies of many legal celebrities. 'A Self-sustaining Empire' gives the history of the Free Trade movement, and discusses Mr. Chamberlain's "Imperial Reciprocity" proposals. 'A Knight of the Sun,' by Mr. Harold Parsons, throws some curious light

on the life of Capt. John Smith, of Virginia; and an unsigned article on the Persian Gulf emphasizes the need for British supremacy to be maintained there, with a view to safeguarding our position in India, both as a matter of strategy and of prestige. There is a new poem by Mr. Alfred Noyes, entitled 'From the Heart of the Deep,' and a criticism by Mr. Andrew Lang of the barbarities perpetrated by the armies of the Covenant. Other contributions are 'With the Ruck to the Derby'; a short story entitled 'An Ill-considered Impulse'; the 'Musings without Method,' in which a protest is made against the outrage upon privacy in the recent Carlyle publications; a humorous sketch, 'Pixie and her Family'; and a review of Scottish literature, based on Mr. Millar's recent history of the subject.

'PENELOPE BRANDLING' is the title of Vernon Lee's new story, which will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin in his "Pseudonym Library." The scene of the story is laid on the wild Welsh coast, and most of the action takes place in a desolate, half-ruined castle, with vast rooms stored from floor to ceiling with mysterious treasures, which is inhabited by a gang of brothers, noble in birth and brutal in manners, who spend their time watching the sea. The youthful bride who tells the story receives scant hospitality at their hands, and is soon involved in a tragic series of events.

THE July number of the *Library* will contain notes by Dr. Garnett on ancient writing and writing materials, including an overlooked reference to a challenge by the Cretans of the popularly accepted account of the origin of the alphabet; a notice by Mr. H. R. Plomer of an Elizabethan secret printing-press at Stepney; a discussion by Mr. W. W. Greg of various debatable points in Mr. Lee's bibliographical introduction to the reprint of the Shakspeare First Folio; an account of the service-books of the Latin Church, written by Mr. Henry Jenner for the enlightenment of those who are concerned with old books without being liturgiologists; and a discussion by two librarians of the burning question of discounts on net books. Other articles treat of literary plagiarism, Pepys's library, cancelled leaves in Herrick, and recent German literature.

THE first four volumes of the Clarendon Press edition of the 'Letters of Horace Walpole,' edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee, will be ready in November. Sixteen volumes are promised in all, and there will be a limited edition on hand-made paper, as well as editions on Oxford India paper and ordinary paper, all of which will in the first instance be offered to subscribers. Mrs. Toynbee has obtained the use of over 400 letters not included in the latest edition of the collected letters, and upwards of a hundred of these have never before been printed. A careful collation of the text with the original MSS. has revealed many curious and interesting passages hitherto suppressed, also many serious errors in transcription. The notes, except those written by Walpole himself, have been compiled anew by Mrs. Toynbee, who has also prepared a very full analytical index. This new edition will be illustrated with

fifty photogravure portraits of Walpole and his circle and with facsimiles.

THE second volume of Prof. Oman's 'History of the Peninsular War,' which will be published very shortly, carries the tale down to and including the battle of Talavera. The book contains three photogravures, other illustrations, and ten maps, and consists of nearly seven hundred pages.

PART IV. of 'The Compendious Syriac Dictionary,' founded upon Dr. R. Payne Smith's 'Thesaurus Syriacus,' and edited by his daughter, Mrs. Margoliouth, will be issued immediately from the Clarendon Press. This part completes the work.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL have now ready for publication the first three volumes of the "Autograph Edition" of Dickens, which is being published by Mr. G. D. Sproul in America. This edition, which is sold in sets only, is limited to 250 sets for England and America, in 56 vols., at 6l. net a volume. The first three volumes are taken up with 'Pickwick.' There are three original illustrations by Mr. Harry Furniss, signed in autograph by the artist; and the introduction by Mr. Percy Fitzgerald and bibliographical note by Mr. F. G. Kitton are signed in MS. in every copy. This edition claims to include every illustration that has ever been published in any edition of Dickens's works, and to present an entirely unique collection of Dickensiana. There are also voluminous notes by Mr. Kitton. It is hoped that the edition will be gradually completed in the course of the next two or three years. It is guaranteed that it will never be reprinted.

FOR the Matthew Arnold Prize at Oxford the subject is this year chosen by the Poet Laureate, who has invited competitors to consider in relation to each other two statements made by Arnold himself about Wordsworth. The first is found in the prose passage in which Wordsworth is spoken of as the greatest poet of the nineteenth century, and the second is the allusion in the Obermann stanzas:

But Wordsworth's eyes avert their ken
From half of human fate.

AN American correspondent writes:—

"I note in the *Athenæum* of the 20th inst. your review of 'The Journal of Arthur Stirling,' and also the discussion of whether it relates to a real experience. This discussion has gone on in America ever since the first appearance of the book, and was closed about a month ago by the publication in the *New York Evening Post* of a long explanation from the author, in which he confessed that the work was entirely imaginary. This places it in what my countrymen would aptly term the rank of faked fiction."

WE notice with regret the death of Mrs. E. T. Cook, the wife of the well-known journalist, and herself a graceful and fluent writer. Her latest publications were a volume on 'London Highways and Byways' and 'The Bride's Book,' which, unlike some feminine outpourings, was both sensible and charming.

THE forthcoming number of the *Monthly Review* includes articles on Mr. Chamberlain's proposals by Viscount Goschen, and on Free Trade and preferential tariffs by Mr. Ralph Neville. Other political articles are 'Lord Selborne's Critics,' by Mr. Julian Corbett; and 'Recent Naval Ad-

ministration,' by Mr. H. L. Swinburne. The number also contains 'Ex Oriente,' by Gertrude Bell; 'Luke addressing John the Apostle,' by Dr. Jannaris; 'The Tide of Civilization,' by A. P. Trotter; 'An Ulster Squire of the Reign of George III.,' by the Hon. Mrs. Caulfield; and an 'Epistle to a Socialist in London,' by Mr. Robert Bridges.

THE centenary festival of the University of Berlin, according to the resolution passed by the Academical Senate, is to be celebrated in October, 1910. To Prof. Lenz, the present Dean of the Philosophical Faculty, has been confided the task of writing the official history of the University.

APPLICATIONS for the Chair of Greek at Edinburgh, which is, one gathers, more salubrious for scholarship than Glasgow, should be sent, with testimonials, to Mr. R. Herbert Johnson before July 15th. Prof. Butcher's place will be hard to fill. His D.Litt. at Oxford will be applauded by all scholars.

WE are glad to see M. Alfred Croiset's excellent work on Greek literature has been similarly recognized; while we note with pleasure a striking instance of French appreciation of English scholarship. The commission representing the Prix Volney have just awarded a gift of 500 francs to Col. J. Davidson for his work 'Notes on the Bashgali (Kafir) Language,' published last August in Calcutta for the Asiatic Society.

THE 'International Encyclopædia of Journalism' is announced, under the editorship of Mr. William Hill (*Westminster Gazette*), Mr. Alfred Harmsworth (*Daily Mail*), and Herr Maurice Ernst (*Neues Wiener Tagblatt*). The Encyclopædia, which will be provided with a full index, is to be published at a popular price, probably in two handy volumes on good thin paper. A bureau has been opened for the organization and accomplishment of the idea, which is to produce for the first time an authoritative history and comprehensive handbook of journalism in all its phases. Communications in furtherance of this object (preferably in English, French, or German), addressed to the Secretary, 'Encyclopædia of Journalism,' Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C., are invited.

OF the two newly elected members of the French Academy, M. Frédéric Masson, who takes the place of Gaston Paris, is probably the better known in this country, being an authority on the life and times of Napoleon. At least one of his books, 'Napoleon and the Fair Sex' (1894), has been translated into English. M. René Bazin, who takes the place of Legouvé, has written several successful novels, the best of which is probably 'La Terre qui Meurt,' which ran into about fourteen editions in a few weeks. Another great success was obtained by 'Les Oberlé.' A translation, under the title of 'A Blot of Ink,' of one of his earliest works, was published in 1892.

A WRITER in the *Boston Transcript* has been calling attention to many record prices obtained during the present season for first editions of American authors. He quotes eighteen instances, and of these the total has advanced from 3,166 dollars to 4,899

dollars. Bryant's 'Embargo' has advanced from 39 dollars to 70 dollars; Fields's 'Tribune Primer' from 250 to 300 dollars; Hawthorne's 'Fanshawe' from 410 to 840 dollars, and 'Celestial Railroad' from 124 to 240 dollars; Longfellow's 'Poems on Slavery' from 69 to 205 dollars; Maria Lowell's 'Poems' from 95 to 210 dollars; Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' from 62 to 114 dollars; and Whittier's 'Moll Pitcher' from 270 to 285 dollars.

MR. CHAS. HUGHES writes to correct an error in his letter which appeared in our last issue. The full text of Fynes Moryson's 'Itinerary' would only occupy five or six volumes of the size of 'Shakespeare's Europe,' instead of eight volumes as stated.

M. ARMAND TEMPLIER, whose death was announced in Paris a few days ago, was a well-known member of the firm of Hachette & Cie. He was born in Paris in 1842, the son of a distinguished barrister, and followed his father in the same calling. His marriage with the granddaughter of M. Hachette was followed, in 1869, by his entry into the great French firm of publishers and booksellers. He superintended the publication of the "Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer" and of the successful "Guides Joanne"; in 1890 he was elected to the presidency of the Cercle de la Librairie. He took, among other things, great interest in the colonial development of France, and was a member of the Comité de l'Afrique Centrale.

At the last monthly meeting of the Booksellers' Provident Institution, Mr. C. J. Longman in the chair, the sum of 92*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* was voted for the relief of fifty-five members and widows of members; ten new members were elected, and six fresh applications for membership were received.

THE London County Council has just published the Annual Report of its Technical Education Board. The volume is fully illustrated, and is sold at half-a-crown.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week likely to be of the most interest to our readers are Statutes made by the Governing Bodies of Wadham College, Oxford ($\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*), King's College, Cambridge ($1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*), and Trinity College, Cambridge (*1d.*).

SCIENCE

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The World's History.—Vol. VII. *Western Europe to 1800.* (Heinemann.)—The seventh volume of Dr. Helmolt's 'Universal History,' the third to be issued in its English dress, deals nominally with the vast subject of the history of Western Europe to the end of the eighteenth century, though, as a matter of fact, nearly one-sixth of the volume deals with the industrial history of the nineteenth century. As we have previously said, it is not so much by this or that slip, though such occur, nor even by the neglect of this or that authority, though this is more serious, that such a work as this should be judged. It is in the unerring selection of the essential elements, and in their due co-ordination and subordination, that the editorial skill must be shown. The contributors to the present volume have arranged their vast mass of material under five heads: 'The Economic Development of Western Europe since the Time of the Crusaders,' 'The Renaissance and Counter-Reformation,' 'Western Christianity and its Activity in the

Mission Field since the Reformation,' 'The Social Question,' and 'The Rise of the Great Powers.' Here there is clearly a notable omission. Economics, politics, and religion, comprehensively considered, may, indeed, be held to cover the whole of human action, but they do not include human thought. A history which omits a chapter on intellectual development leaves out the subtle essence which pervades them all. The treatment of the individual chapters is naturally very unequal. In most of them there is a notable absence of perspective. What they give us is the result of careful and minute observation of a circumscribed area rather than a penetrating and comprehensive vision from a definite point in a definite direction. The economic section is good so far as it goes, but it is almost confined to the history of commerce. No doubt there is a convenience in regarding this as the expression which summarizes the complex economic conditions, but after reading the section it is impossible not to feel that such an expression is an inadequate one. What we may call the concrete economic history is left untouched, and we are not enabled to form any clear conception of the actual life of Europe at various stages of development, or of the progressive changes which have created the social Europe of to-day. It is true that a section of considerable length is entitled 'The Social Question,' but on examination it is found to deal only with industrialism, and its title is consequently far too wide. The absence of any social history of the period is thus the second great omission we have to note. The section dealing with the Renaissance and Reformation suffers from the compression which has been necessary. The fourth section, which deals with what, after all, is virtually only the sectarian history of Christendom, and which at present occupies one-tenth of the volume, should have been ruthlessly cut down. Instances of the needless detail with which the subject is treated might be cited from almost every page, and the author shows little perception of the relative importance of events and movements. One sentence seems to call for quotation:—

"The revivalist movement has been especially developed in England, where the Christianity restored by Luther was not able to strike root, but Methodism has had a stimulating influence, and where the popular character inclines towards sporting enterprises."

After making every allowance for the awkwardness of the translation, it is still difficult to conceive of anything more inept than this amazing sentence. It is not surprising that the writer of it should think it worth while to devote twenty lines to the subject of revivalism in England in the nineteenth century and ten to the Salvation Army, but only four to the Oxford Movement. The volume will be found useful to the reader who is not a specialist, and who desires to possess in a convenient form the results of the latest German industry and research. The illustrations, though not numerous, are well chosen, and add to the interest of the volume.

We are glad to see that a second edition is already out of the *Text-Book of Botany*, by Dr. Strasburger (Macmillan & Co.), translated by Dr. H. C. Porter and revised by Dr. W. H. Lang, both experts. The book is thoroughly comprehensive, and masterly in its width of range and knowledge. It is also excellently illustrated, except for some plates in colour, which do not seem to have come out well; and the bibliography of literature provided at the end shows extraordinary industry. The style is not attractive, but this is more than counterbalanced by the many Teutonic virtues which the volume exhibits. It will hold its own as the standard work, we should say, for some time to come.

The Elements of Geometry. By R. Lachlan, Sc.D., and W. C. Fletcher, M.A. (Arnold.)—Yet another text-book of elementary geometry!

The authors consider "that geometry should no longer be dissociated from arithmetic," and that practical work should in the earlier stages accompany geometrical teaching. They have accordingly included in their book a formal proof of all the more important propositions, together with some excellent examples of applications of them to practical drawing and mensuration. We have no doubt that the book will answer admirably the purpose for which it is written, and have only one suggestion to offer. Is it not possible that even so vicious and antiquated a system as that of Euclid may yet retain some virtues? For example, is it wise to construct two new propositions (96 and 97) out of the scattered fragments of Eucl. i. 47 without any accompanying gain in lucidity?

We have received No. 12 of the *Journal of the South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye* (Headley). Since the last issue the former Principal, Dr. A. D. Hall, has gone to superintend the series of invaluable experiments at Rothamsted, and the late Vice-Principal has become head of the Agricultural Department of our new colonies in South Africa. The College, however, shows no signs of decreased vitality; the number of students (sixty) is the highest yet reached, and it would be higher if room allowed of more. This is not to be wondered at, in view of the thoroughly practical character of the training. The College, too, boasts among its attractions some fine old Jacobean architecture, as well as the most modern arrangements for laboratory and other scientific work. The hops cultivated by the College with success are the subject of various experiments as to methods of tying, planting, and washing, and the best sort of manure. Maize has been grown with excellent results, and for certain English soils is recommended with confidence. In the silo form it is found to be an economical food, readily eaten by all classes of stock except pigs. Mr. F. T. Theobald contributes some valuable notes on Economic Entomology which deal thoroughly with the various insect pests which destroy fodder, hops, potatoes, and sheep. There are also notes on cattle judging, and a report from the Analytical Laboratory concerning a large number of analyses of agricultural materials made during the last seven years. A proof of the value of the work carried on and results attained is that the leaflets issued are appreciated even by the British farmer. These give instructions for such purposes as killing caterpillars on the foliage of fruit trees, arranging experimental plots in gardens and temperatures in hop-drying, and the destruction of charlock in corn crops, a weed which may appeal to a Tennyson as shining like a cloth of gold "between two showers," but will be eliminated by the farmer to his great content, we should think, at the moderate cost of 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre of solution. This wash is bad both for charlock and corn, but runs off the latter on account of its smooth, upgrowing habit, while it remains on the rough leaves of the former. As several agricultural institutions of late show slackness, if not decline, there is the more reason to congratulate the Principal, Mr. M. J. R. Dunstan, and his vigorous staff on the standard of work and industry maintained at Wye.

A Woman's Hardy Garden. By Helena R. Ely. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—There may be a certain amount of interest in comparing the failures and successes, the colour-schemes and border-planting, the times and seasons, and the difficulties to be contended with by an American enthusiast with our own here in England; beyond this, this recent addition to gardening literature, well produced and tastefully illustrated as it is, can have no real value to the English amateur, and, of course, almost all the directions given (which are, by the way, singularly precise as to dates of planting) would be to us absolutely misleading. Mrs. Ely seems

to be methodical and careful in her enthusiasm, and all gardeners know that this is the first step towards success. We are amazed at the amount of flowers she can grow in a border two and a half feet wide, but really the conditions are so different from our own that serious criticism is out of place. We can only wish Mrs. Ely the success which she seems to deserve.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—June 10.—Mr. J. J. Harris Teall, V.P., in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'On Primary and Secondary Devitrification in Glassy Igneous Rocks,' by Prof. T. G. Bonney and Mr. J. Parkinson, and 'Geology of the Ashbourne and Buxton Branch of the London and North-Western Railway: Crake Low to Parsley Hay,' by Mr. H. Howe Arnold-Bemrose.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 28.—Mr. W. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Silchester Excavation Fund, read a report of the excavations carried out in 1902. Operations had been for the most part restricted to the irregularly shaped field west and south of the parish church, but a small section of the pasture to the westward had also been excavated. There had been brought to light the foundations of seven houses (all interesting examples of the corridor type, in some cases with later additions) and of seven other buildings, including a long gallery like a skittle alley and a semicircular alcove or garden-house. Part of an inscribed slab had been found, together with pieces of mouldings and wall linings in Purbeck marble. The finds of small objects were relatively unimportant, as compared with those of former years. The search for Roman plant remains had again been followed with conspicuous success, twenty-four more species having been identified.

June 11.—Lord Dillon, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Col. Eustace Balfour, the Revs. T. Taylor and G. M. Livett, and Mr. John Garstang.

June 18.—Lord Dillon, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. A. Gotch, Local Secretary for Northants, submitted an account of the discovery of a number of cinerary urns, of the Saxon period, on the outskirts of Kettering, towards Weekley, during building operations. Altogether some eighty or ninety urns of the usual type, either whole or in fragments, were found, and among them six human skeletons.—Mr. T. George referred to a discovery in 1846 of two unburnt burials at Weekley, with a dagger and spear-head in association, which might possibly be connected with the cemetery at Kettering. The present excavations were mainly due to Mr. F. Bull, who had taken numerous photographs of the urns, showing that the burnt and unburnt burials were not separated in the cemetery. Mr. George also exhibited a prehistoric drinking-cup of rare type, recently found at Loddington, near Kettering, the third known from the county. It has a moulded rim, and resembles one found in a barrow at Mouse Low, Staffs.—Mr. Reginald Smith drew attention to the remarkable similarity between a small series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities from Duston, near Northampton, exhibited by Mr. George, and those excavated by Sir Henry Dryden at Marston St. Lawrence. Both sites were apparently occupied by West Saxons in the pagan period, as the bodies had not been cremated, and the "saucer" brooch was represented, as frequently in the south-west of Northants. In the centre of the county mixed cemeteries were found, where a pagan population, probably Anglian, had been cremated and their remains buried in urns, such as those exhibited from Kettering; while the inhumations in this part of Northants generally showed the Christian orientation, the head lying at the west end of the grave, as at Desborough, Ecton, and Islip. The skeletons found among the urn burials at Kettering did not follow this rule, and the cemetery might be considered as typically Anglian, while that at Marston St. Lawrence, where there were three cases of cremation, was as typically West Saxon.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a joint paper on recent excavations in the cloister of Durham Abbey. Questions have lately been raised (1) whether the marble laver stones now lying in the middle of the garth were *in situ*; and (2) whether they had not been removed from a destroyed building in the south-west corner of the cloister. Excavations made by the Dean and Chapter have now shown that the marble stones rest merely on the ground, and that in the corner of the cloister are the foundations of an octagonal structure, 20 ft. in diameter, within which they

originally stood. The stones themselves form the greater part of a new laver, made in 1423, but the octagonal building was probably of the thirteenth century. Underlying it were found the remains of a somewhat earlier lavatory, 15 ft. square, in conjunction with which were a well and a pillar-basin (as formerly in the infirmary cloister at Canterbury) for supplying the laver with water before the introduction of the later conduit system.

NUMISMATIC.—June 15.—Annual Meeting.—Sir John Evans, President, in the chair.—The Council presented their report on the number of members of the Society, and the condition of its finances.—A motion to alter the rules in respect to articles to be inserted in the *Numismatic Chronicle* was negatived.—The Society's silver medal, which had been awarded by the Council to M. Gustave Schlumberger, Membre de l'Institut de France, for his services to numismatics, more especially in connexion with the coins of the Latin East, was presented by the President through Mr. Barclay V. Head, as M. Schlumberger was unable to be present.—The President delivered his address, in which he referred to members who had died during the year, summarized the general work of the Society, and noticed the more important numismatic publications which had appeared since the last General Meeting.—The ballot for the Council for 1903-4 resulted in the re-election of Sir John Evans as President, Mr. W. C. Boyd as Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Grueber and Prof. E. J. Rapson as Hon. Secretaries, and Dr. Codrington as Librarian. Sir Henry H. Howarth and Sir Augustus Prevost were elected Vice-Presidents.

LINNEAN.—June 18.—Prof. S. H. Vines, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. A. N. Arber and Dr. G. W. Eustace were admitted Fellows.—Mr. A. W. Bartlett, Mr. J. Clayton, and Mr. D. Thomas were elected Fellows.—A volume of portraits of eminent men of science, compiled by Dr. R. C. A. Prior about 1854, was presented to the Society by his executor, Sir Prior Goldney.—The Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, on behalf of Mrs. Sladen, presented a portrait in oils, kitcat size, by H. T. Wells, R.A., of the late Walter Percy Sladen, who from 1885 to 1895 was Zoological Secretary.—Mr. C. H. Wright exhibited seeds of a new species of *Eschynanthus*, described in a paper subsequently read.—Mr. C. B. Clarke recalled the fact that the four sections of the genus still maintained were established by Robert Brown.—Mr. Clarke also showed specimens of a variety of the primrose, *Primula vulgaris*, Huds., with remarkably small flowers, to which he proposed to give the varietal name *Chloe*.—Dr. Rendle made a short observation on this exhibition.—A photograph sent by Mr. J. Waby was shown, and an extract from his letter received with it was read, stating that two specimens of *Corypha elata* in the Georgetown Botanic Gardens, of similar age and planting, were photographed: one had followed the normal course, flowered, fruited, and died; the other, instead of flowering, had developed a secondary crown of leaves.—Mr. F. D. Ogilvie, of Harrogate, had sent for exhibition a water-colour drawing of the Cowthorpe Oak in 1902, thus bringing down the record one year later than the photographs shown by Mr. J. Clayton on February 19th last.—The Rev. John Gerard showed a fresh specimen of the proliferous form of *Geum rivale*, which he had received from Stonyhurst, Lancashire, a few days before.—The President contributed some remarks on the teratological significance of the phenomenon in question, and the need of caution in drawing conclusions.—The first paper was by Mr. S. T. Dunn, on 'New Chinese Plants,' and was, in his absence, read by Mr. C. H. Wright. In this descriptions of over seventy new species were given, founded on specimens collected chiefly in Yunnan by Dr. A. Henry and Mr. E. H. Wilson; amongst them are a *Magnolia* and a *Bombax*, each of which was seen on one occasion only, and then as a solitary tree.—In the absence of the author, Mr. Wright read a short paper by Mr. W. Botting Hemsley on the germination of the seeds of *Davidia involucreata*. The fruit has an exceedingly hard, bony endocarp or "stone," enclosing usually a number of seeds, and causing wonder how they can free themselves for germination. A gardener obtaining the fruit for the first time with a view to propagation would probably try to extract the seeds to accelerate germination; this he would find no easy task; but on committing the fruits to the earth he would soon discover an admirable natural provision for freeing the seeds so far that germination can proceed. Under the influence of moisture, a portion of the back of each cell (carpel) separates and falls away in the form of a valve or shutter, revealing a portion of the seed. The radicle soon begins to grow, and in due time reaches the ground, when the upper part of the plantlet frees itself and commences an independent existence.—Dr. D. H. Scott and Dr. A. B. Rendle

offered some remarks.—The third paper on 'Rudimentary Horns in Horses' was read by its author, Dr. G. W. Eustace. Two thoroughbred horses showed bilateral osseous prominences, casts of which were shown; in both the left or near boss is the larger. The occurrence of these is extremely rare, but the pedigree of all known instances being traced back, it is found that they are all descended from the Darly Arabian, bought at Aleppo, and shipped to England in 1706; further, all are descended from Eclipse. The only reference to this phenomenon is that noted by Darwin, 'Variation of Animals and Plants,' vol. i. p. 52. The author shows that these bosses are not mere exostoses due to disease, and draws the conclusion that they are instances of the reappearance, in a rudimentary condition, of structures which once existed in a functionally perfect condition. Allusion was also made to a short paragraph by Mr. C. Percivall respecting a troop-horse belonging to the 11th Dragoons, which exhibited similar prominences: it is printed in the *Veterinarian*, vol. i. (1828) p. 274.—The Rev. R. Ashington Bullen mentioned that he had formerly found an *os sacrum* of a horse in a recent formation in England which could not be matched in the collection of the British Museum; he suggested that in both instances we had accidental variations which might or might not be hereditary.—'Scottish Freshwater Plankton: Part I,' by Mr. W. West and Prof. G. S. West, was read for the authors by Dr. F. E. Fritsch. Little has hitherto been done to put on record the phytoplankton of the freshwaters of these islands. Borge, in 1897, published a list of Mull plankton, and Dr. Fritsch has quite recently issued a preliminary report on that of the Thames. The present paper deals with plankton material from lochs in different parts of Scotland and the Outer Hebrides. The Scottish plankton is found to differ considerably from that of the western part of continental Europe; it is remarkably rich in desmids, which are of a distinctly western type, and the most abundant are species of *Staurastrum*. The scarcity of free-swimming Protococcoides is striking, but diatoms are fairly represented. A noteworthy feature is that both diatoms and desmids display long spines or processes; this excessive development is ascribed by the authors to the assumption of a purely free-swimming habit. Dr. Fritsch added his opinion that the assumed scarcity of Protococcoides was due to the small percentage of organic material present. The last paper read was in abstract, entitled 'On the Anatomy of the Leaves of British Grasses,' by Mr. L. Lewton-Brain.

ZOOLOGICAL.—June 16.—Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during May.—Mr. Frank Finn exhibited and made remarks upon a living specimen of a bantam cock in female plumage, and commented on the feet of a fowl bearing three-jointed halluces.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger exhibited and made remarks upon a specimen of the rare batrachian *Ceratophyla bubalus*, Espada, carrying eggs on its back.—Mr. F. E. Beddard exhibited, on behalf of the Flower Memorial Committee, a bust of the late President of the Society, Sir W. H. Flower, which had been executed by Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., and was destined for the Natural History Museum. Mr. Beddard also exhibited and made remarks upon sections of the ovary of *Thylacynus*, which showed the immigration of follicular cells into the ova.—Mr. R. E. Holding exhibited some skulls on the evolution and development of the horns.—Dr. A. S. Woodward exhibited photographs by Dr. Otto Herz illustrating the discovery and exhumation of a mammoth in the Government of Jakutsk, Siberia. He also made remarks on the specimens, which has now been mounted in the Zoological Museum at St. Petersburg under the direction of Dr. Salensky.—Mr. Oldfield Thomas exhibited the skull of a remarkable form of *Gazella granti* which had been obtained in German East Africa by Messrs. F. Russell Roberts and C. E. Blaine. In this animal each horn was completely twisted round inwards, so that the tips pointed backwards and outwards instead of forwards, the twisting being equally spread throughout the length of the horn. As this character, however unusual in type, was stated to be locally constant, Mr. Thomas thought that the animal should be considered to represent a special subspecies, which he proposed to call *Gazella granti robertsi*, in honour of its discoverer and donor.—Dr. H. Woodward made a communication from Miss Dorothy M. A. Bate containing a description of the remains of an extinct species of genet (from a Pleistocene cave-deposit in Cyprus), which it was proposed to name *Genetta pleistocidens*, sp.n.—Mr. G. A. Boulenger described a new species of gobiid fish from British New Guinea under the name of *Rhiacichthys novaeguineae*. Mr. Boulenger also described the following five new species of reptiles from British New Guinea: *Lygoooma milnense*, L.

granulatum, *L. pulchrum*, *L. pratti*, and *Toxicocalanus stanleyanus*.—A second instalment of a paper by Mr. Cyril Crossland on the Polychæta of Zanzibar and British East Africa contained descriptions of three new species of Marphysa, viz., *M. macintoshi*, *M. simplex*, and *M. furcellata*, and a new key to the known species of that genus. It also contained remarks on *Lysidice collaris* and its variations, and on the two species *Diopatra neapolitana* and *Onuphis holobranchiata*, which had hitherto not been met with in East Africa. —A communication on the parasites collected by the Skeat Expedition to Lower Siam and the Malay Peninsula in 1900 was read by the Secretary on behalf of Mr. A. E. Shipley. The author stated that the area in which the collection was gathered had been hitherto unsearched by students of parasites, and referred to the high proportion of new forms that had been obtained. Among these were a new species of Tetrarhynchus, found in an echinoderm, and an undeterminable species of Tetrarhynchus found in a sea-snake. The occurrence of these forms in such hosts was practically new to science. There were also described eight new species of Acanthocephala.—A communication from Messrs. Louis Murbach and Cresswell Shearer dealt with a collection of Medusæ from the coast of British Columbia and Alaska made in 1900. Specimens of fourteen species—of which five were new—were contained in the collection, and these were remarked upon or described.—Mr. Beddard read a paper upon the modifications of the syrinx in the Accipitres. The syrinxes of a number of genera were described in detail, and it was pointed out that the group could be divided into two families according to the form of this organ. The justice of this division of Accipitres (exclusive of Cathartidæ and Serpentiariidæ) into two families was further supported by certain features in the anatomy of the tongue. The author pointed out that his results were in harmony with those formulated by Dr. Sueschkin and Mr. Pycraft from a study of the skeleton.—This meeting closed the session 1902-3.

HISTORICAL.—June 18.—The Rev. W. Hunt, V.P., in the chair.—The Alexander Medal (1902) was presented to Miss Rose Graham, formerly of Somerville College, Oxford, for an essay on 'The Intellectual Influence of English Monasticism from Dunstan to Becket,' which was read by the author at the present meeting.—A discussion followed, in which the Chairman and Miss Bateson took part.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Thurs. Hellenic, 5.—Annual Meeting.
Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.
Fri. Geologists' Association, 8.—'Some Flint Implements from Reading and Maidenhead,' Mr. L. Treacher.

Science Gossip.

The *Illustrated London News* this week has an excellent illustrated supplement, "Furthest South," concerning the voyage of the *Discovery*.

The young French African explorer Gaston du Bois de Soute has been murdered by a Dankali during a hunting expedition upon the coast. The Dankalis are a nomad and fishing tribe who inhabit the Abyssinian stretch of coast on the eastern verge of Africa, and belong nominally to the Italian colony Erythrea. They profess Islam, and speak a language nearly allied to the idiom of the Somalis.

WE note the publication as a Parliamentary Paper of the Annual Report on Alkali, &c., Works (10d.).

THE sun is in apogee on the morning of the 3rd prox. The planet Mercury is visible in the morning during the first part of next month, very near ζ Tauri on the 6th, but will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 26th. Venus will be at greatest western elongation from the sun on the 10th, and is a magnificent object until late in the evening; she is in Leo, and will pass very near Regulus on the 5th, moving in a south-easterly direction. Mars sets before midnight; he is moving in an easterly direction through Virgo, and will pass a short distance to the north of Spica on the 23rd prox. Jupiter is nearly stationary in Pisces; he rises now about 11 o'clock in the evening, and at the end of next month about 9. Saturn is near the boundary of the constellations Capricornus and Aquarius; he is above the horizon all night (near the moon on the 11th

prox.), and will be at opposition to the sun on the morning of the 30th.

HERE E. JOST, formerly assistant at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, and now Astronomer at Gotha, has published in No. 3876 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* the results of a series of observations of the small companion to Polaris, which make it probable that this is subject to a change of brightness varying between the 8.5 and 9.6 magnitudes, with a suggestion that a period of about seven days is indicated. But this periodical variation is brought forward with reserve, and Herr Jost hopes that it will be confirmed by instruments better adapted to the purpose.

HERE BERBERICH has ascertained that a small planet detected by Prof. Max Wolf at Königstuhl on March 4th last year is identical with one discovered at the same place on April 2nd, 1896, and not observed since, so that it could not then be numbered, and will now reckon as No. 483.

A NEW comet (c, 1903) was discovered by M. Borrelly at Marseilles on the night of the 21st inst. It was in the constellation Aquarius and moving in a north-westerly direction.

A NEW observatory is in process of erection at Amherst College, Mass., the breaking of ground for the building taking place on the 2nd of May, when an address was delivered by Prof. D. P. Todd on the past history of astronomy at the college. The existing observatory was completed in the summer of 1847. It was in 1881 that Prof. Todd was appointed Director with the expectation that a new building would soon be constructed and equipped. For this the funds have at last been obtained and operations commenced. The completed plans contemplate a structure about 150 ft. long from east to west, surmounted by three domes, of which the central one is to be 33 ft. in diameter. For use in this Messrs. Alvan Clark are constructing an equatorial telescope 21 ft. long with a glass 18 inches in diameter; it is already well advanced, and the firm has undertaken to complete it by the beginning of next year.

THREE new variable stars (one of which is probably of the Algol type) were discovered by Madame Ceraski in the course of her examination of the photographic plates taken by M. Blajko at the Moscow Observatory. They are all about 15° from the North Pole, and will reckon as var. 20, 21, and 22, 1903, Camelopardalis. From Groningen it is announced by W. de Sitter that six stars in the southern hemisphere, observed by himself and Mr. Innes at the Cape, are probably variable. The last of these will reckon as var. 28, 1903, Ceti.

FINE ARTS

Excavations in Palestine during the Years 1898-1900. By F. J. Bliss and R. A. Stewart Macalister. With a Chapter by Prof. Wünsch and numerous Illustrations. (Palestine Exploration Fund.)

THE excavations carried out by Dr. Bliss and Mr. Macalister in the Shephelah, or "low country" of Judah, are an excellent example of the careful method which is now adopted in every qualified archaeological work of the kind. In the older days of antiquarian research people cut into mounds haphazard, searched for large objects, and neglected the majority of the apparently insignificant, but really most important indications. It would be invidious to attempt to decide who was the first to introduce a more scientific method, but it may fairly be said that no one has given a greater impulse to accurate and systematic

observation of all details in excavation than Prof. Flinders Petrie. Dr. Petrie has himself been at work near the sites now described by Dr. Bliss at Tell el-Hesi (the subject of Dr. Bliss's 'Mound of Many Cities'), and his successors have adopted the same methodical system which in his hands and those of his assistants has proved successful in revealing unsuspected vistas of Egyptian history. No doubt a good deal of this very minute examination may lead to nothing, and trivial details may sometimes acquire disproportionate importance; but in archaeology it is essential to remember that nothing is "common or unclean," and a small point, which the older explorers would have despised, may prove to be a finger-post to an entirely new road of discovery. At all events, it is better to err on the side of over-elaboration than on that of omission of details, and one cannot praise too highly the careful labour and patient observation of the minutest indications which distinguish every step in Dr. Bliss and Mr. Macalister's prolonged research.

The field of exploration was the borderline between the Hebrews and the Philistines:—

"From a point about three miles west of Solomon's Pools, south-west of Bethlehem, the four sites excavated may be seen in a single glance. Far away to the west lie the blue waters of the Mediterranean, fringed with yellow sand-dunes. Inland from the sea, the rich Philistine plain stretches to the low green hills which roll to the feet of the rocky Judean mountains. Through the heart of the rolling country there runs a chain of hills in a north-north-east direction, for about six miles, from Beit Jibrin to the Vale of Elah. The bold hill, with steep brown slopes, terminating the chain to the north, is Tell Zakariya, about nineteen miles from Jerusalem as the crow flies. The southern hill, covered with patches of sombre green, is Tell ej-Judeideh. About three miles south of this, and beyond Beit Jibrin, which is hidden from this point of view, towers the circular top of Tell Sandahannah—a dab of white against the darker landscape. Standing as a solitary outpost on the very edge of the plain, about five miles west-south-west of Tell Zakariya, is Tell es-Sâfi—a landmark from every side, especially from the east, where its lofty white cliffs give it the name of 'The Pure Mound.'"

The excavations were hampered at two of the sites by the presence of modern villages and cemeteries, and the meagre results of the diggings at Tell es-Sâfi may probably be explained by the supposition that more important remains lie buried under these prohibited portions. At Tell Zakariya there was also the same drawback, but here the plan of a fortress was carefully mapped, which Dr. Bliss believes to have been built about the time of Rehoboam, though the towns belong apparently to the Seleucid period, and Sir Charles Wilson hazards the suggestion that the later portions may be Maccabean. That there was an inhabited settlement before the erection of the fortress is shown by the fragments of pre-Israelite pottery found in the lower strata. Pottery is, of course, "the key to chronology" in such excavations, and perhaps the best section of this valuable work is that which treats of the various periods of pottery from pre-Israelite (Petrie's "Amorite") through Jewish to Seleucid times. The subject is admirably illustrated by Mr. Macalister's

drawings. Tell el-Judeideh (we do not like the colloquial Syrian assimilation of "ej-Judeideh") was found to be especially rich in pottery of the Jewish period. Tell es-Sâfi is remarkable not only for the remains of the famous crusading castle of Blanche Garde, fortified during the early wars against Ascalon and the Egyptian caliphs, but also for a "high place" with monoliths, the arrangement of which has been skilfully restored in the plans. The history of this site seems to be traced by pottery from the seventeenth century B.C. down to the age of the Seleucids, when it was apparently deserted until the Crusaders chose it as an outpost. In an interesting chapter on the identification of the sites Dr. Bliss inclines to the belief that Tell es-Sâfi represents Gath.

All these excavations yielded a variety of objects in bronze, iron, stone, and terra-cotta, besides pottery; the curious bronze figure, supposed to represent the goddess Atargatis, and the charming terra-cotta of Astarte, from a tomb at Beit Jibrin, may be specially noted. But the most successful exploration was at Tell Sandaannah, the "Mount of St. Anne," so named after the neighbouring church, though Col. Conder is disposed rather to trace its derivation from the Knights of St. John. Here a whole town was laid bare at a slight distance below the surface of the ground. It is only a small place, covering about six acres, but it is complete, and is traced in every detail. It is surrounded by a double wall of soft limestone, fifteen feet apart, with towers; the walls are from eight to eleven feet thick, and laid in English bond, the stones roughly flaked. Streets were soon made out, and all sorts of buildings and chambers traced. The whole discovery is singularly interesting and complete. Dr. Bliss shows that the town was of the Seleucid period, second and third centuries A.C., but built on the ruins of a Jewish town, which he is disposed to identify with Maresah—a conclusion at which he arrived independently of Dr. Petrie's suggestion to the *Quarterly Statement* for 1890. The pottery was all later than 350 B.C.; the coins were of John Hyrcanus, of Seleucid and Ptolemaic kings, with one of Herod and one uncertain Roman. The inscriptions give the names of Arsinoë and Berenice. These are among the few inscriptions of historical import, for most of the others are of the class known as "imprecatory." Pericles, for example, got an illness owing to the injury done him by Philonides and Xenodiceus, and had to give up his situation in Demetrius's household; whereupon in the inscription he appeals to the god whom they had maliciously invoked, and begs him to deprive them of speech and of the delights of love. The whole of the inscriptions—over forty in number, but many of them mere fragments and of no importance—are the subject of a careful essay by Prof. Wünsch, of Breslau.

We cannot conclude this notice of a singularly valuable work without referring to the curious study of the labyrinths of caves and *souterrains*, explored with much patience and at no little personal discomfort by Mr. Macalister. The caves at Beit Jibrin are well known, but no one suspected that "Tell Sandaannah en-

closes under its surface more than four hundred underground chambers, some of them twelve or fifteen metres in diameter, grouped together in about sixty sets." What these caves were excavated for, at the cost of infinite time and trouble, it is difficult to say. Some were obviously columbaria, others olive-presses, others cisterns and filters, some undoubtedly dwelling-rooms, some apparently stables. There seems to be no sign of any of them having been used for sepulchral purposes, but Mr. Macalister is inclined to think that some were used for priestly rites, and that these date from before the Exile. Others, however, are certainly post-Seleucid. Caves were used as traps for wild beasts, as prisons, and as places of refuge, and some of the Sandaannah caves fit one or other of these purposes. Others seem to imply a troglodyte population. The discussion of the subject in Mr. Macalister's elaborate chapter, illustrated by numerous plans and drawings of graffiti, is full of suggestion, but can hardly be said to end in very positive conclusions.

The long series of plans, sections, drawings, and photographic reproductions form an invaluable feature of a volume which does infinite credit to its authors, as well as to the Palestine Exploration Fund, which has maintained a high standard of research in its publications.

Scottish Portraits. Edited by James L. Caw. Part II. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—Mr. Caw's 'Scottish Portraits' in the second volume represent worthies of the seventeenth century. Among the best is the likeness of the Rev. Alexander Henderson of Leuchars (1583-1646), one of the initiators of the unhappy Covenant. Henderson, before a shot was fired in the Civil War, preached to the Scottish host on Samuel and the Amalekites (that is, the Royalists); the conduct of Samuel became an excuse for refusal of quarter. Henderson, however, had much better manners than most of his brethren. He died in 1646, after an argument about episcopacy with the captive Charles I., and he therefore did not see all the misery and disgrace which his Covenant caused. There is no more powerful and sympathetic face in the collection; but when or where could Van Dyck have painted him? If it is by a later Dutchman, after Hollar's print (1641), what is the original of Hollar's print? That "public affairs interested" Drummond of Hawthornden "very little" does not appear from Prof. Masson's 'Life' of the poet. He defended Balmerino; we catch a glimpse of him in the skirts of the mystery of "the Incident"; he was a non-military Montrosian and a pamphleteer. His portraits have been unfortunate. The "wobbling" Duke of Hamilton, painted by Van Dyck, looks rather a rough soldier than the wavering creature who "was very active for his own preservation," as Charles I. said. He appears in full armour, with a marshal's baton, which, though personally brave, he did not know how to use. Montrose is represented not by the Honthorst (1649), which shows the ideal, perhaps the real Montrose, but by the Dobson of 1644, done long before the king's death, and when the great marquis had not his own doom before his eyes. Neither intellect nor sentiment is apparent in Dobson's portrait. Argyll, with his usual bad luck, appears as the sour, perplexed, baffled, squinting, and fated Puritan in a skull-cap by Jamesone, which cannot be later than 1644. The expression is much more like what Argyll may have worn when the card castle of his boasted "statesmanship" had fallen, and left him equally hated and distrusted

by all parties (1650-4). He not only "made his peace with the Protector," but aided and abetted the English against Glencairn, who implored Charles II. to proclaim him a traitor. "The treachery of Monk" consisted in furnishing documentary evidence of what all the world knew to be true, and the mistake was made of executing Argyll for treason, wherefore he is regarded as a "martyr." Nobody was ever a more incompetent statesman. "The tail wagged the dog," and it is extraordinary that Mr. Gardiner, who heartily disliked Argyll, should praise his statesmanship while proving that he had none. Leven (Alexander Leslie) was painted (1635), a fine soldierlike man, by Jamesone before he became the military dotard that Sir James Turner found him at Newcastle. His flight from victory at Marston Moor is an incident of his late life; his real merits were displayed earlier, on the Continent. We doubt whether David Leslie's plans "were interfered with" at Dunbar. He attributes his defeat to "our own laziness," and the absence of his regimental officers from the ranks. He thought to repeat the surprise of Philiphaugh; but Cromwell had more than five hundred infantry and a mass of raw recruits, and Cromwell surprised Leslie. Johnston of Warriston looks (Jamesone) as if he were rejoicing at bad news—his habit, as we know. But he does not look the bloodthirsty fanatic that he was. Of all knaves Archibald Primrose seems the most obvious; but as it is Burnet who takes away his character, he may have been a better man than his interminable nose and sly grin proclaim him. There is no trace of a family likeness to Lord Rosebery. Archbishop Sharp (Lely) seems a model of refined and thoughtful benevolence. Mr. Caw takes the popular view that he betrayed the Kirk from the spring of 1660 onwards. This is Mr. Osmund Airy's opinion, but Sharp's own letters induce us to agree with Principal Tulloch, whose criticism does not "cut things with an axe." When once he fell Sharp fell very deep, but he never sat with Nevvy, as Leighton did, on a committee of preachers who "roupit like ravens" for the blood of gallant Royalists. Lauderdale's face in 1649 is gross enough, but it was fated to become infinitely worse. Old Tom Dalzell of Binns is precisely the stern, bearded, high-browed warrior so familiar to readers of Scott. Mr. Caw speaks in a friendly manner of this undeniably fierce old Cavalier. "Bonnie Dundee" is reproduced from the well-known portrait in the possession of Miss Leslie Melville. The first Lord Stair is a bluff and broad-blown personage, not in the least marked by nature as the father of the Bride of Lammermoor; his son, the man of the Glencoe massacre, is very like him. The faces coarsen, as in the case of Carstairs, as we approach the eighteenth century. But Black Evan of Lochiel (1629-1719) is like a typical handsome villain of the Italian Renaissance. The painter is unknown. As Lochiel was certainly conspicuous at the proclamation of Richard Cromwell as Protector at Inverlochy, the fact may explain why he was not highly honoured at the Restoration. If Balhaldie of the 1745 was the author of his memoirs, they may be reckoned much more interesting than trustworthy. Mr. Caw's notes are of their usual high merit, though lack of space prevents his historical from being as valuable as his artistic "observes." He has no portrait of the Rothes of the Restoration, but a remarkable miniature of Rothes, in the collection of Miss Leslie Melville, shows the worst face that ever sat on human shoulders.

The second volume of the *Catalogue of the Oriental Coins in the Royal Museums at Berlin*, by Dr. H. Nützel (Berlin, Spemann), describes the coinage of the Mohammedan dynasties of Spain and North Africa. It is produced by lithography, and illustrated by six photographic plates of the more remarkable specimens. Like the preceding volume, it copies the British

Museum 'Catalogue of Oriental Coins' down to the smallest details. It includes, however, the coins of the Almoravides, Almohades, Hafside, and Sherifs, which the British Museum Catalogue postponed to a later volume, and thus the whole series of Spanish and North-West African dynasties are brought together—a decided improvement. The number of hitherto unpublished coins is not large, as was, indeed, to be expected after the great series of the London and Paris museums and Markov's 'Inventory of the Hermitage Collection' had been published; but the Berlin Catalogue presents a fair proportion of new dates, which help to fill up the gaps in the chronological series. Dr. Nützel is to be congratulated on the scrupulous care and accuracy with which he has prepared the work, and his next volume will be awaited with interest.

FINE PRINTING.

Ecclesiastes; or, the Preacher, and The Song of Solomon. (Vale Press.)

The Philobiblion of Richard de Bury. Newly translated into English by E. C. Thomas. (De La More Press.)

The Prioresses Tale. Edited by A. C. Curtis. (Guildford, Astolat Press.)

Lettering in Ornament. By Lewis F. Day. (Batsford.)

The revival of printing, which has attracted public attention of late years, seems to be passing through a transition period. The Vale Press, whose valuable work has secured less recognition than its due, announces its close, greatly to the regret of those who know the care lavished on its productions. Mr. Ricketts has earned a high place in the history of English typography, and not the least of his merits has been his insisting on having his printing done in a trade printing-house, when it would have been easier and simpler to have it done in a private press under his own eye. His "Vale" type is logical, well within the limit of convention, and very successful in a mass. His borders and his illustrations would alone stamp a book with the mark of distinction, and his bindings, few as they are, rank high.

We do not know why the publishers of the 'Philobiblion' call themselves the De La More Press. Their printing is done by a well-known firm of printers, and if they have any claim on the type we advise them to relinquish it at once. The press-work is fairly good, but the composition is disfigured by careless spacing, with the inevitable consequence of ugly rivulets of white flowing down the page. But here our censure stays. The general appearance of the book is good; the translation is well known to scholars and approved, and the notes in their amended form show a pleasant familiarity with the sources of medieval scholarship, though they (or the compositor) have invented a modern author in the person of Mrs. J. W. Clark (p. 133).

'The Prioresses Tale' is from the Astolat Press, and Mr. A. C. Curtis has boldly entered into the ranks of Chaucer editorship to challenge comparison with Dr. Furnivall, Prof. Skeat, and Mr. Pollard. As he has done so, why does he print a manuscript which in this tale has no distinctive readings in its favour, but is merely distinguished by a later and more ignorant spelling? This by the way, for we imagine Mr. Curtis would prefer his work to be judged more technically. His type lacks distinction, and he has evaded the chief difficulty in press-work by printing only on one side of the paper. Now this, which is allowable when the Japanese use the thinnest of soft paper, and fold it so that the reader cannot open at the blank side, is inadmissible when the printing is on "Arnold's unbleached hand-made paper" folded in the ordinary way. Nor should, we think, a book which relies on its typography as its excuse for existence be decorated with a photogravure.

Mr. Day's book on lettering should be in every student's hand as a compendious guide to what he should admire and what he should avoid. It is creditable to Mr. Day's taste in advisers that so few of the excellent things he reproduces harmonize with the examples of his own work set beside them.

We have left to the last the consideration of Mr. Ricketts's remarkable experiment in type-designing known as the "King's Fount." The aspect of this "Vale Press" book is something of a shock to the casual reader. But a little thought makes it clear that we have before us an attempt to grapple with the fundamental difficulties of design that the type-letter presents. Recent investigation marks out for us certain of our letters as more susceptible of mistake than others. Mechanical difficulties, too, exist—letters like *i*, for example, if they take up the same space as *n*, seem too far apart from their neighbours, while *m* and *w* would be crushed. Yet the fact that different sizes of body are employed causes endless trouble to the compositor in "justification." Again, certain of our letters have no real historical reason for their form, such as *r* and *t*. Some of these difficulties Mr. Ricketts has not attempted to grapple with: the *i* (most easily misread) is still on a half-body, and the *m* and *w* are substantially unaltered, but the *f*, *r*, and *t* have been replaced by letters founded on the capital form, and the *e* by one founded on *o* more directly. It seems perhaps a pity that the *a* is attached to the *o* class, since the loop is so old and so universal, and since, moreover, Mr. Ricketts is forced to use the old form in his *æ*. The *g* is the great difficulty of a type-designer in the lower case—so much of its form is meaningless historically, yet difficult to replace, and this letter is not so convincing as one could wish. We feel sure that having gone so far, Vale Press or no Vale Press, Mr. Ricketts will not stop till he has produced a type in which all the letters shall be on the same body, and without heads or tails above or below the line. A type of this kind could hardly fail to meet with the good wishes of every printer strong enough to impose his taste on his customers. We must confess that, partial as his success is, the designer has produced a piece of work of first-rate importance in the history of typography—one that may, perhaps, rank in future times beside the discovery of italics.

M. BUSSY'S PASTELS.

M. Bussy's work has been seen occasionally in London, but the present exhibition at the Carfax Gallery gives a better idea of its range and scope than has hitherto been afforded. And his work is undoubtedly noteworthy. For, although the general aspect of his pastels is that of the *plein air* Impressionists, although in colour they are founded on Monet, M. Bussy has really attempted something quite distinct. He has taken over the Impressionist formula, but not the Impressionists' indifference, their attitude of unmoved scientific calculation of values of atmosphere, tone, and colour. He has restored to the things he presents something of the significance which it has been the aim of other traditions to express. He is not content with a mere statement of the atmospheric effect as such: he seeks to convey the mood which it inspired.

There were two elements in the work of Monet and his contemporaries which might, we think, have led to an artistic, and not a merely scientific development. One was the new series of colour harmonies based on intense pale violets, blues, and vivid greens, as opposed to the earlier schemes, in which warmer colours supplied the foundation; the other was the novel way of placing objects within the picture space, the odd and unsuspected point of view which these artists took up, in part from their vehement reaction against the older European

tradition, in part from their study of Japanese art. Neither of these motives was seriously followed out. Impressionism went off into increasingly fantastic attempts at quasi-scientific analysis, and the essentially artistic possibilities of a new system of composition, a new method of pattern-making, and a new series of colour harmonies were lost sight of. To some extent M. Bussy has taken up these two motives. Just though his observation of atmospheric tone and colour is, he is still more of an artist than a scientific worker. He has a strong feeling for the pattern of his patchwork of colours, whether it is the pattern of white spots of sunlit houses on dark hillsides, sloping down to a mottled sea, as in the Riviera studies, or the dark silhouettes of pine clusters on the Lower Alps at twilight (10), or the odd accents of black in a group of crumbling cottages, as in his *Basses Alpes* (13). It is this love of design of a quaint and unsuspected kind that leads him to modify the usual Impressionist practice, for, instead of breaking up his masses by innumerable small patches of colour, in order to give vibration, he tends to simplify and reduce the number of tones observable in any object. Above all, the object remains the unit of division, as, indeed, it does in almost all art except that of the Impressionists, who forced a new division of masses according to the incidence of light.

The result is that M. Bussy has been able to use the Impressionist formula with a fresh power; he has attempted to make it expressive of certain vague and slight, but still genuinely poetical moods—moods which vary from the irresponsible gaiety of the Riviera scenes, bathed in dazzling sunlight and reflected in glittering waves, to the sombre intensity of his stormy sky, with dull cloud masses moving rapidly up over the jagged peaks of an Alpine summit, in *Les Aiguilles Rouges*. This latter is also an example of how he has been able to use the freedom and novelty of Impressionist composition with good results, for the effect of space and movement in the sky depends on the unusual proportions he has given to it in his picture space, and the admirable choice shown in the placing of the low line of blackened rocks along the base of the composition—rocks which are, nevertheless, felt at once to be the crest of a great mountain ridge.

Another point which is remarkable in M. Bussy's pastels is the certainty of precision in drawing which underlies his statements of suffused atmospheric effects. This is clearly seen in his portrait of *General Sir Richard Strachey* (21), where, through the vague atmosphere of a dim interior, the essential characteristics of figure and pose are firmly grasped, or perhaps still more unmistakably in the charming little *Lucerne* (9), where the architecture of the distant town is rendered with a delicacy and certainty that are amazing in such a medium as pastel. A characteristic of this and several other landscapes is the effective use of frank notes of black in a blonde scheme.

TWO BLACK-AND-WHITE EXHIBITIONS.

MODERN methods of reproduction and modern methods of teaching have between them produced a very large number of capable draughtsmen in pen-and-ink, as the exhibition of drawings from *Punch* now on view at 37, New Bond Street, proves. To this exhibition no fewer than thirty-five men contribute, and it is no exaggeration to say that at least two-thirds of them are clever and well trained. There can be no doubt, in fact, that the average skill of the modern illustrator is far greater than was the case thirty years ago. Yet it cannot be said that remarkable talent has increased in the same proportion. Of the draughtsmen represented in Bond Street, only one, Mr. Raven Hill, is really strong enough both as a designer and an executant to stand a comparison with the past.

If the exhibition had contained some of Mr. Sambourne's illustrations to the 'Water Babies,' he too, perhaps, might have endured the test. Of the others, Mr. Phil May, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Pears, Mr. Stampa, Mr. Armour, and Mr. Corbould have all considerable natural talent, but all seem just to lack that touch of seriousness which is as much needed for the making of a great wit as it is for the making of a great artist.

Possibly the *aurea mediocritas* of tone which any popular print in England must keep if it is to keep its circulation is responsible for this temperance. Whatever the cause, there can be no doubt of the result. The wit of *Punch*, while less trenchant and less brutal than that of some of its continental rivals, is also less jovial and less artistic. The public taste in England is, perhaps, hardly prepared for such satires as we get from the hand of Forain; but a moderate infusion of the spirit of Rowlandson or Daumier could hurt nobody, and would certainly be a pleasant change from the disguised fashion plate which so often passes current for a humorous drawing. Where there is evidence of so much dexterity, it is hard to believe that there is not also a little latent genius, if only a proper guide could be found to direct it.

The power of emphatic statement which is lacking in the *Punch* exhibition is certainly not lacked by Mr. Laurence Housman, who shows a collection of his drawings at Mr. Baillie's Gallery in Prince's Terrace, Bayswater. Of recent years Mr. Housman has been almost better known as a writer than as a draughtsman, and many of the qualities admired in his writing will be found in his black-and-white work. Mr. Housman's drawings, like his writings, deal with two distinct classes of subject. To the literary world he is known as the writer of certain fantastic stories and love-letters, and as the author of the *Nativity* play produced last Christmas in South Kensington. As an artist he has illustrated Thomas à Kempis, and made a certain number of drawings dealing with the story of St. Francis. The larger portion of his black-and-white work, however, is devoted to the elves and the fairy-land about which he has written, and we think it is in this direction that his true talent lies.

It is difficult when contemplating Mr. Housman's religious work not to be conscious of a straining after sincerity that implies only half conviction. His fairy drawings, like his fairy stories, can be approached without the intrusion of any such doubt. In them Mr. Housman's peculiar wayward talent seems to find its natural expression, and though the critical may detect here an influence of Houghton, and there, perhaps, an influence of somebody else, the total impression left by the collection of his drawings is that of a singularly original personality. The personality is capricious, wayward, mischievous even, and always wise enough to take a lesson from the best work of other gifted men, but is, withal, so intrinsically able and ingenious as to merit far more attention than it has hitherto received. Such designs as *The Fire-Eaters* (No. 10), and *A Sea Dream* (14), have a spirit and a quality of their own which entitle them to a place among the best black-and-white drawings done during the last fifty years.

These two subjects have been admirably engraved by Miss Clemence Housman, whose prints form the very natural supplement to the show of her brother's drawings. All of them are excellent interpretations, though in some cases—*Lucassin* and *Nicolette* (56), for instance—Miss Housman has lost the peculiar quality of the engraved line by the insertion of too much detail. Miss Louise M. Glazier, whose engravings hang on the adjoining wall, cannot be accused of the same failing. Miss Housman now and then may be rather too

delicate. Miss Glazier is seldom delicate enough. *The Mill* (85) is perhaps the best of her cuts, for the design is so bold and striking as to make the absence of gradation less obvious than in the compositions where the artist's purpose is not so immediately dramatic. Altogether this unpretending exhibition is well worth a visit.

CAERWENT: AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the very interesting discoveries that have been made at Caerwent this spring, subscriptions are coming in but slowly, and the position of affairs is causing some anxiety to those responsible for the continuation of the work. The inscription that has lately been found may be said without exaggeration to have excited the keenest interest of scholars in Italy and Germany, as well as in our own country, but the work of excavating the village green where it was found has absorbed a large portion of the available funds.

At present work is going on near the north city wall, where a building that appears to be an amphitheatre is being uncovered, and in the south-west quarter of the city, where last year's work has been continued eastwards. Here an interesting house has just come to light, which may possibly be found to be similar in plan to the remarkable house with the peristyle excavated in 1901. To finish this year's work nearly 200*l.* are required, but at present there is only enough money in hand to pay the wages for a fortnight; and unless help is speedily obtained the work at Caerwent will have to cease.

Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. A. Trice Martin, the hon. secretary and treasurer of the Caerwent Excavation Fund, Bath College, Bath.

SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 19th inst. the following engravings. By and after P. W. Tomkins: *He Sleeps*, 86*l.* After Reynolds: *Lady Cockburn and Children*, by C. Wilkin, 25*l.*; *Mrs. Payne Galloway and Child*, by J. R. Smith, 50*l.*; *Lady Bamfylde*, by T. Watson, first state, 63*l.*; the same, second state, 54*l.*; *Viscountess Crosbie*, by W. Dickinson, 325*l.*; *Miss Mary Horneck*, by R. Dunkarton, 63*l.*; *Lady Pembroke and Son*, by J. Dixon, 56*l.*; *Duchess of Devonshire*, by V. Green, 262*l.* After Morland: *Selling Peas*, and *Selling Cherries*, by E. Bell (a pair), 115*l.* After Hoppner: *Lady Langham*, by C. Wilkin, 26*l.* After Opie: *Almeria* (Mrs. Meymott), by J. R. Smith, 94*l.* After J. Ward: *Haymakers*, by W. Ward, 27*l.* After Hamilton: *The Months* (wanting November), by Bartolozzi and Gardiner, 99*l.* After Lawrence: *Countess Grey and Children*, by S. Cousins, 81*l.* After Fragonard: *Les Hasards Heureux de l'Escarpolette*, by De Launay, 56*l.* *Thoughts on Matrimony*, after J. R. Smith by W. Ward, and *Hesitation*, by and after W. Ward, 67*l.*

On the 20th inst. were sold the following pictures: P. de Hooghe, *Interior of a Mansion*, with figures playing and dancing, 210*l.* A. de Lorme and G. Terburg, *Interior of the Great Church at Rotterdam*, 440*l.* W. Mieris, *Interior of a Shop*, 105*l.* P. Pourbus, *Portrait of a Lady*, in black dress and cap, white sleeves and ruff, 162*l.* D. Teniers, *The Temptation of St. Anthony*, 232*l.* Van Dyck, *Nicolas Rookooks*, Mayor of Antwerp, 136*l.* Dutch School, *A Girl and Two Boys*, with a wreath of flowers and a bird's-nest, 210*l.* A. Kauffman, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress embroidered with gold, blue scarf, seated at a table, 131*l.* P. Nasmyth, *A Lane Scene near Epping*, 215*l.* Reynolds, *Portrait of a Lady*, in pale blue dress trimmed with ermine, and lace veil, 126*l.* M. Kager, *Portrait of a Lady*, in dark dress with ruff, holding a book, 472*l.* M. J. Mierevelt, *Portraits of a Lady and a Gentleman*, in dark dresses trimmed with fur (a pair), 283*l.*

Rembrandt, *A Jewess*, in brown dress, with pearl necklace and earrings, and the engraving, 388*l.*; *The Artist's Father*, in brown dress and cap, 168*l.* G. Netscher, *An Interior*, with a gentleman in brown robe, a youth, and a dog, 105*l.* B. Fabritius, *The Adoration of the Magi*, 105*l.* J. van Goyen, *An Extensive Landscape*, with a town and churches, 131*l.* Gainsborough, *Portrait of a Lady*, in white dress, with a rose, 273*l.*; Sir William McColl, 236*l.*; *The Woodman's Family*, 147*l.* A. Ostade's drawing *A Party of Dutch Peasants* seated outside a Tavern fetched 126*l.*

On the 22nd inst. the following pictures were sold: N. Lancret, *A Fête Champêtre*, 314*l.* F. Hals, *Two Boys Singing*, 131*l.* J. Opie, *Three Young Girls with a Rabbit*, 199*l.* J. F. Herring, *Bringing Home the Deer*, 105*l.*

The following engravings were sold on the 23rd inst. After Hoppner: *Elizabeth*, Countess of Mexborough, by W. Ward, 30*l.* After Reynolds: *Duchess of Devonshire*, by V. Green (second state), 69*l.* After Greuze: *La Voluptueuse*, by Gaillard, 31*l.* By F. Janinet: *La Comparaison*, 25*l.* After Wheatley: *Primroses*, by Schiavonetti, 29*l.*; *Matches*, by A. Cardon, and *Turnips and Carrots*, by Gauguin, 105*l.*; *Milk Below*, *Maids*, by Schiavonetti, 33*l.*; *New Love Song*, by Cardon, 29*l.*; *Fresh-Gathered Peas*, by Vendramini, 29*l.*; *New Mack'rel*, by Schiavonetti, 30*l.* After Cosway: *Viscountess Bulkeley*, by Bartolozzi, 26*l.*; *Mrs. Tickell*, by J. Condé (lot 115), 42*l.*; the same (lot 154), 27*l.* After Morland: *St. James's Park*, and *A Tea-Garden*, by F. D. Soiron (a pair), 115*l.* After Downman: *Mrs. Siddons*, by P. W. Tomkins, 73*l.*

Fine-Art Society.

At the Bruton Gallery on June 25th for a month was opened an exhibition of pictures from Scotland and Normandy by Mr. R. Macaulay Stevenson, an artist whose work has attained recognition on the Continent as well as in Great Britain.

YESTERDAY was the press view of pictures by Dutch painters of the seventeenth century at 5, Old Bond Street.

At the Fine-Art Society's rooms water-colours of English and Welsh landscape, by Mr. Alfred Powell, are being shown from to-day till July 25th.

TO-DAY also, at 18, Holland Street, Kensington, Mr. Albert E. Bonner invites us to view etchings by Miss M. A. Sloane and hand-painted Dresden china by Mrs. Pilkington Baynes.

FROM July 3rd to August 1st Mr. John Baillie is exhibiting at 1, Princes Terrace a collection of stage-costume designs; a series of coloured drawings, 'The Dance of Love,' by Mr. D. C. Calthrop; and some jewellery by Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hadaway.

THE death is announced of M. Charles Laplante, one of the most celebrated of modern French wood engravers, a native of Sévres. He received a medal for his work at the Salon as far back as 1870, and had been for many years a member of the Société des Artistes Français. Some of his most successful engravings were after pictures by Alphonse de Neuville and Gustave Doré, published by the Maison Hachette.—M. Aristide Vigneron, the Commissaire Général of the Société des Artistes Français, died recently in the fifty-seventh year of his age. He was widely known in Parisian art circles, and his portrait appears in several of the works by his friend Roybet.

THE death is also announced of M. Lucien Marc, the director of *L'Illustration*, in the management of which he succeeded his father in 1886. He thoroughly reorganized the journal, and infused new life into it. His first great "hit" was in obtaining Daudet's

'L'Immortel,' which, with Émile Bayard's illustrations, enormously increased the sale of his paper.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Madrid :—

"On Sunday, the 14th inst., the annual celebration of the octave of Corpus Christi took place in the Royal Palace. This ceremony is of great interest, not only on account of the unique sight presented by the solemn procession of the Court and grandees in full dress, flanked by mace-bearers and preceded by priests in gala robes, but also from the fact that the celebrated tapestries are on view on that day and on February 2nd only each year (though this year, I believe, the doctors had a special view). During the rest of the year they are most carefully stored.

"The ceremony takes place in the galleries of the palace, the King, Queen, Infantas, and grandees entering by the door at the top of the private stairway, and making a half-tour of the gallery to the chapel, where they remain from 10.30 till 12 o'clock. They then make a complete tour of the gallery, stopping at four altars and praying, the priests chanting at intervals. The sight presented when they have passed and kneel to pray is very fine indeed, and the golden light caused by the tapestries suspended all round is impressive. I noticed no foreigners besides myself, though many celebrated Madrid artists and others were to be seen, amongst them Villegas (the present head of the National Galleries) and Bilbao, the ablest, perhaps, of younger Spanish artists.

"On Sunday I visited all the palace with Madrazo, Sorroya, and Sargent (now here), and it is of great interest. It is strange that not one in a hundred, or, I might say, thousand strangers goes there, as a card is readily given, I believe, to those asking for it. The ceiling of the throne room, done in 1764, is famous, and is said to be the finest known. A room called the Gasparini room (after the man who directed its arrangement) is very original, and, as far as its walls go, lovely, these being covered with a strange filigree work of silver thread on a purple ground of silk.

"The King is at present having a full-length portrait done for the Paris embassy by a Spaniard who paints in Paris. As the uniform was being painted from a dummy, I had a fine opportunity of studying the Golden Fleece collar of Charles III. and other decorations."

We have received the first part of a new serial, the *Craftsman*, published by Mr. Brimley Johnson. It consists entirely of plates illustrating various recent attempts in the minor arts—jewellery, Sèvres pottery, wall-papers, furniture, and lace. The designs are for the most part of that indeterminate kind that passes as 'L'Art Nouveau.' Irrationality and an affectation of simplicity are their leading characteristics. The cover is an excellent indication of the style of the contents.

MESSRS. TREHERNE are publishing this week the first volume of the "Connoisseur's Library," a half-crown series for collectors. The general editor is Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, and the first volume deals with 'Picture Collecting,' and is written by Mr. C. J. Holmes. Other volumes already arranged are 'Grangerizing,' by Mr. J. M. Bulloch, and 'Musical Instruments,' by Mr. Robert Steele.

MR. GEORGE MACDONALD, Lecturer in Greek in Glasgow University, has just been appointed the Lecturer in Classical Archaeology as well as Curator of the Coins, Pictures, Books and MSS. in the Hunterian Museum. These are excellent appointments, as all who are acquainted with Mr. Macdonald's valuable catalogue of the Hunter coin collection can testify.

THE Egypt Exploration Fund announce an exhibition of antiquities found by Prof. Petrie, Dr. Grenfell, and Dr. Hunt, at University College, Gower Street, from July 1st to 25th.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—'Otello'; 'Faust.'
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Handel Festival.

VERDI'S 'Otello' was given at Covent Garden last Thursday week. We recently referred to the dramatic interest of 'Rigoletto.' In the later work there are powerful

moments in the first and again in the final act; the latter, indeed, is exceedingly wonderful, seeing that when Verdi wrote his 'Otello' he was seventy-four years of age. Mlle. Pacquot, as Desdemona, commenced somewhat doubtfully, but improved as she went on, and in the 'Willow' plaint and the prayer to the Virgin was most impressive, the music of these two songs bringing out the best notes of her voice. She acted extremely well. M. Alvarez gave a forcible impersonation of Otello. Signor Tamagno, who appeared in that part two seasons ago, seems to spend all his strength; M. Alvarez, on the other hand, shows reserved power. Signor Scotti, as Iago, displays artistic skill, but his rendering of the part lacks subtlety.

On Friday Madame Melba appeared as Marguerite in 'Faust,' and her beautiful singing entranced the crowded house. As actress, however, she never loses herself in the part. Her best histrionic effort was in the church scene.

The seventeenth Handel Festival (fourteenth triennial) commenced on Tuesday afternoon with 'The Messiah,' the general rehearsal having taken place, as usual, on the previous Saturday, while to-day will be performed 'Israel in Egypt.' Looking at the Festival scheme from a financial point of view, the authorities may think it dangerous either to put less-known oratorios in place of these familiar works or to include the former by increasing the number of days. Anyhow, it is to be regretted that so many fine oratorios of Handel lie, one might almost say, mouldering on the shelves. For the moment, however, we have to deal with what is. And the first thing to notice is the change of conductorship. Dr. August Manns has resigned the *bâton* into the hands of Dr. Frederic H. Cowen. The former represented Sir Michael Costa at the Festival of 1883, and when the latter died in the following year, he became the actual conductor. "Change," says the poet, "is the diet on which all subsist"; but it always causes regret when, by reason of age and the infirmities which accompany it, an able musician—and one who, as in this instance, has rendered long and valuable service to his art—has to make way for a younger and stronger man. Dr. Manns is entitled musical director of the Festival, but it is unlikely that he will ever again feel equal to the heavy duties which conductorship entails.

Choir and orchestra number 4,000, and a very large proportion of the former consist of Londoners. The rich quality of tone much resembles that for which the Birmingham Festival Choir is distinguished. The voices are well blended, but unfortunately the sopranos were often weak in attack. The rendering of the choruses was unequal. In "And He shall purify" and "He trusted in God," for instance, there was a lack of steadiness, while "And with His stripes" and "Let us break" were sung in that cold, conventional style which causes so many to think that Handel is hopelessly dull, just as the interpretation of music by Bach, Mozart, or Beethoven without due attention to light and shade, or to the relative importance of this or that note or group of notes, accounts for the opinion frequently entertained, though not always frankly expressed, that classical music is uninteresting. Dr. Cowen is

scarcely to blame for such shortcomings; he has not trained the choir, but merely done his best with the material, and with the comparatively few rehearsals at his disposal. In other choruses there was a marked difference. "Surely He hath borne" was given with dignity, and in the earlier part of "Lift up your heads" the *mezzo forte* was most beautiful. Later on, however, after the *forte*, the proper double *forte* climax was wanting. "And the glory of the Lord," "For unto us," and the "Hallelujah" were rendered most impressively. We can only speak of the first day, and allowance must be made for any weak points, also for the fact that the conductor is new to his work. We believe, judging from the choruses just named, that next week we shall have to record a marked and general improvement. 'Israel,' of course, will be the supreme test, while in the 'Solomon' choruses there will be a fine opportunity for display of delicacy as well as strength. Of the soloists we need merely give the names: Madame Albani, Madame Clara Butt, and Messrs. Ben Davies and Santley. They all acquitted themselves well, and the hearty applause after the solos showed how thoroughly their efforts were appreciated. The public, by the way, has been taught, and without much difficulty, not to interrupt an act of a Wagner opera by applause. It should be taught the same thing for the parts of 'The Messiah.' In view of the words, it might show proper reverence—anyhow, proper respect for a great work of art. A printed request in the programme book or sheet of any oratorio performance to abstain from applause would soon bring about this healthy reformation.

Musical Gossip.

MR. SANTLEY was received with special enthusiasm at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday. He is extremely popular, and, moreover, of all the solo vocalists who sang in 'The Messiah,' he has been longest connected with the Handel Festival. His first appearance was in 1865, but from the *Athenæum* (No. 1809) it appears that he had been announced in 1862, but, "for some reason not explained, did not appear at the Sydenham Festival."

MISS MARIE HALL and Mr. Fritz Kreisler have given successful concerts at St. James's Hall during the past week. The latter did not play the concerto originally announced, but gave, and in his best manner, Max Bruch's Concerto in G minor.—M. Pachmann's fourth and last recital took place at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday. His reading of Schumann's 'Carneval' may not be orthodox, but it is characteristic and extremely interesting.

SIGNORINA ADA SASSOLI, the clever young harpist, gave an orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening. She not only has fine technique, but by variety of tone she avoids that monotony which is often felt in harp solos. Madame Melba was, of course, a special attraction. M. Gaubert, a flautist from Paris, performed solos skilfully. Mr. Wood conducted the orchestra.

WE announced last week a musical Russian invasion. It really commenced with Mr. Louis Arens, who on June 12th, at his concert at the Bechstein Hall, sang various songs by Russian composers with skill and taste. He is, in fact, an excellent artist.—On Monday evening Miss Polyxena Fletcher, a former pupil of the Royal College of Music, gave an orchestral concert, under the direction of

Mr. Wood, at the same hall, and performed, according to the programme, for the first time in England, Rimsky-Korsakoff's Pianoforte Concerto in c sharp minor, Op. 30, a clever, bright, though somewhat rambling composition. Miss Fletcher played the solo part of this concerto, and also that of the one in d minor by Brahms, with marked intelligence and good feeling.—On Monday evening also, in the same hall, the already mentioned "Moscow Trio" made a highly favourable debut. Schubert's Pianoforte Trio in E flat was played with admirable ensemble, but not of a mechanical kind. There were life and soul and unity of conception in the rendering. The pianoforte was rather too loud, but afterwards, the lid having been shut down, a delightful performance was given of Haydn's seldom heard Trio in D, Op. 30. The programme ended with Tschaiakowsky's Trio in A minor.

Miss E. L. ROBINSON has again arranged with Dr. Joachim and his colleagues, Profs. Carl Halir, Emmanuel Wirth, and Robert Hausmann, to give six concerts of chamber music, and one extra with addition of the pianoforte, during the months of April and May, 1904. Dr. Joachim made his first appearance in England on May 27th, 1844, when, as a boy of thirteen, he played Beethoven's Violin Concerto under Mendelssohn's conductorship at a Philharmonic concert. This will be his diamond jubilee.

A short historical cycle of operas formed part of the May "Festspiele" at Prague given under the direction of Herr Angelo Neumann. The works performed were Gluck's 'Iphigenie in Aulis,' Mozart's 'Figaro's Hochzeit,' Beethoven's 'Fidelio,' Lortzing's 'Wildschütz,' and Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger.' A similar scheme, though on a larger scale as regards the number of operas, would be most instructive and welcome in London. Could not one or more of our great schools of music organize performances of this kind?

Le Ménestrel of June 21st states that a new musical Liceo has been founded at Trieste, which is to be named after Tartini, who was a native of Istria, and that Signor Filippo Manara has been appointed director.

In connexion with the recent revival of Saint-Saëns's 'Henri VIII.' at the Paris Opéra, *Le Gaulois* states that the libretto by Léonce Détrayot and Armand Silvestre was first offered to Gounod, who for a time thought seriously about setting it to music. In 1880, however, he wrote to Détrayot that

"in *puncto* theatre I feel altogether discouraged and unfruitful. It is a world into which I have no longer clear insight, which, as it seems, I no longer understand, for since some time I have had failures and disillusion of every kind. I no longer see the necessity of paying all possible court where no one wants to have anything to do with me, and where I feel that all my trouble is in vain. Of thirteen or fourteen works which I have written for the stage, only three have been successful, and only one, 'Faust,' through sympathy, or rather custom, retains a hold on the public. But 'Mireille,' 'La Reine de Saba,' 'Sappho,' 'La Nonne Sanglante,' 'Cinq-Mars,' 'Polyeucte' all lie buried in the cemetery. And perhaps also 'Le Tribut de Zamora' will also weed its way thither."

About this last opera, produced in 1881, the composer, alas! was right. From that time Gounod, like another Handel, turned away his eyes from the stage and devoted himself to sacred music.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon. M. Josef Hofmann's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, St. James's Hall.
— Fri. Magna Boettcher and Herr Zwintcher's Recital, 5, Salle Herard.
— Madame J. Chatterton's Harp Concert, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Tues. Master Warner's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Mr. W. Gann's Concert, 3, Empress Rooms.
— Herr E. von zur Mühlen, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Miles E. and G. Christman's Vocal Recital, 8.30, St. James's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
Wed. Herr van Rooy's Vocal Recital, 3.30, St. James's Hall.
— Mr. A. Gallrein's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.

WED. London Musical Society's Concert, 9, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
THURS. The London Trio, 3, Royal Society of British Artists.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
FRI. Messrs. Whitney Tew and H. Fryer's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Miss Allen and Mr. H. Boulderson's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
SAT. Mr. Thomas's Harp Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—'Cousin Kate,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Hubert Henry Davies.

THE reiterated complaint that the untied dramatist has no chance of obtaining a hearing seems to be answered by the welcome accorded to Mr. Davies. At the close of last year his name was virtually unknown in theatrical circles. At the present moment he has two plays running in West-End houses, while the speedy appearance of a third may be confidently anticipated. On the strength of 'Mrs. Gorrington's Necklace' and 'Cousin Kate' a fair estimate may be formed of the new-comer's dramatic equipment. It is, of course, futile to speak of limitations in the case of what is after all but vernal growth. No better provided is Mr. Davies than the bulk of his English predecessors and rivals in the matter of invention. His best gifts seem literary rather than dramatic, the highest of all being the command of easy, entertaining, and appropriate dialogue. He has, moreover, freshness and vivacity, observation, perhaps rather superficial, and power of apt illustration. His talent is more nearly akin to that of T. W. Robertson than any other of his predecessors, and it seems easy to trace the influence of Capt. Marshall and Mr. Barrie. 'Cousin Kate' is, in fact, a species of fairy tale, the setting of which is as quaint and fantastic as that of 'The Admirable Crichton,' and its world as unreal as that of the Forest of Arden. Tried by any standard of the workaday world, it collapses. All very well is it to quote the "dead shepherd's"

Saw of might,

Who ever loved that loved not at first sight?

Only in some prose Eden can we conceive of a love between strangers beginning over a luncheon basket in a railway carriage, and deepening into passion and ripening into all but fruition an hour or two later during a chance encounter in an uninhabited house, or an offer made by a clergyman of his hand to a girl the details of whose marriage ceremony with another man he is arranging. These things offend us not so long as we yield to the glamour of the story and are content with the atmosphere of fairyland. So slight is the whole that the second act, which is in itself a gem, is virtually a duologue such as we used to expect from Mr. Theyre Smith. But for the arrival of a visitor, whose stay does not exceed a minute or two, it would be veritably a duologue. Concerning the story we will say nothing more than that Kate Curtis, the heroine, is a species of female Felix Featherley in Coyne's 'Everybody's Friend.' Coming over to take part in the interrupted wedding of her cousin, she brings about universal happiness by herself carrying off the recalcitrant bridegroom and uniting the bride expectant to another man whom she really loves. In its details this rather preposterous intrigue proves pleasant and stimulating,

and the scene of wooing in an untenanted house is as delightful as it is unconventional. Miss Ellis Jeffreys as the heroine acted with a mixture of comedy and sentiment that carried off the whole. Mr. Cyril Maude, not often at his best as a young lover, played the hero earnestly and with some tenderness, as well as with an intermittent Irish accent. Miss Beatrice Ferrar was a puritanical heroine, a character in which she has not previously been seen. Mr. Rudge Harding was a clergyman, to whom are allotted some pretentious platitudes; and Miss Carlotta Addison a "dear old lady."

MR. MORING has issued from the De La More Press in his tasteful series "The King's Classics" a reprint of Edward FitzGerald's *Six Dramas of Calderon, Freely Translated*, a little volume which had become exceedingly scarce when the late Mr. Quaritch, and subsequently Mr. Aldis Wright, brought out their editions of FitzGerald's writings. Mr. Moring's reissue is nicely printed, its shape is agreeable, and it has been edited in highly competent fashion by Dr. Oelsner, a scholar familiar with the Spanish drama and the latest literature connected with it. It is to be hoped that this revival may help to promote in this country the study of the great playwright whom it is the fashion of the hour to belittle with a view to the exaltation of Lope. Dr. Oelsner's preface and notes are excellent, and not too long. Is it not, however, a little fantastic to speak of Spain's connexion with Naples as "ended by Garibaldi"? It had really ceased many years before.

THE FRENCH SEASON.

It can scarcely be held a subject of regret that some of the French actresses who have invaded our shores seem more anxious to show the extent of their repertory than what is best in their art. In a manner, moreover, to which nothing in English practice conforms, the various artists annex one another's rôles. Madame Bernhardt thus essays the part of Sappho, which, "created" in 1885 by Madame Hading, was taken from that actress in 1892 by Madame Réjane, who, on her own part, decides to appear as Nora in 'Maison de Poupée.' In the case of Madame Bernhardt a frequent change of programme is perhaps expedient; it has at least been judged so by her management. It is, however, in her best-known impersonations that Madame Bernhardt has been most closely followed, and the audience that was attracted to 'La Tosca' was at once the largest and the most enthusiastic of the season. Her Fanny Legrand is naturally a fine performance alike in the seductiveness of the early scenes and the power of the later. That any new facet of the actress's genius is revealed is not to be said—could scarcely have been expected. The passionate entreaty of the fourth act has, however, been surpassed by no previous exponent. It is unfortunate, from a financial point of view, that the French rendering of 'Iris' is not to be given, since the opportunity of seeing French artists in characters created by Englishwomen holds out an irresistible bait to the English playgoer. To compensate for this Madame Bernhardt is about to set before the public the 'Plus que Reine' of M. Émile Bergerat, the exigencies of which are presumably too great for the company at the Coronet. In this she will take Madame Hading's rôle of Joséphine de Beauharnais. She will also, it is supposed, be seen as Werther, an experiment of dubious wisdom, since, apart from other considerations, the play was but moderately successful in Paris.

The only novelty so far exhibited by Madame Bernhardt consists of 'Bohèmes,' a one-act fantasy in which the actress has appeared in Monte

Carlo and Berlin, though she has not yet been seen in it in Paris. Bohèmes, a young Greek poet, with something in him of Villon, and a suggestion even of Omar Khayyam, loves Leonida, by whom he is mocked for his poverty. On the arrival of Peruvon, a millionaire, Bohèmes succeeds in wheedling him out of money enough to enable the young couple to elope and start housekeeping in some remote and sunny spot. This trifle is noteworthy as virtually showing the artist in a comic rôle. Mlle. Kerwich looked very attractive as Leonida, and M. Desjardins was Peruvon. In 'Bohèmes' Madame Bernhardt plays a boy. Her appearance in a fantastic costume was striking, and her delivery of the facile and humorous verses of the author showed her well-known charm.

The truth of our statement concerning the liking of the English public for French actresses in English plays is established by the fact that Madame Hading has substituted repetitions of 'La Seconde Madame Tanqueray' for novelties or revivals in which she was announced to appear.

Not quite an ideal Nora Helmer is Madame Réjane, who selected that part for her first appearance this season at the Garrick Theatre. In France, however, the actress is closely connected with the character, which, in an adaptation of 'A Doll's House' by M. de Prozor, entitled 'Maison de Poupée,' she was the first to introduce to the Parisian public. Not until April 20th, 1894, were the difficulties in the way of conquering French prejudice against Ibsen overcome, and the piece obtained during the year at the Vaudeville no more than four representations. A remarkable performance in most respects is that of Madame Réjane supplies. In the stronger situations it rises to absolute greatness, and it is in all respects a remarkable triumph over difficulties. To English playgoers, who received their first impressions from Miss Janet Achurch, and modified them by the study of Eleonora Duse, the new Nora does not wholly commend herself, the imaginative and ideal aspects of the character being to some extent sacrificed to the dramatic or the theatrical. The second appearance of Madame Réjane was made on Wednesday in her great part of Yanetta in 'La Robe Rouge' of M. Brieux.

Dramatic Gossip.

SOMEWHAT hurriedly, as it appears, and for one week only, Mr. Tree thrust into the evening bill at His Majesty's the two pieces he produced lately for the benefit of Guy's Hospital, and supplemented them with 'The Ballad-Monger,' in which he reappeared as Gringoire, and was supported by Miss Lily Brayton as Loyse. Some compression had been exercised in 'Flodden Field,' though no adequate attempt had been made to infuse into it the dramatic element which it lacks. A couple of changes were made in the cast, Mr. S. A. Cookson replacing Mr. Frederick Terry as King James, and Mr. Quartermaine, Mr. Ainley as Donald Grey, Captain of the Ford Troop. So slight, meanwhile, is the improvement which has been effected in 'The Man who Was,' that we suppose Mr. Tree is holding in reserve alterations which will be introduced so soon as the novelty is mounted definitely for a run. Involving as they do the banishment of the women and of the love interest, the alterations of which we are thinking would amount to reconstruction, and involve necessarily much trouble. Such will, however, be profitably spent, and we hesitate to predict the future of the piece when the management has the time and the courage to undertake them. As Austin Limmason Mr. Tree has changed the character of his assault upon Col. Dirkovitch, which is improved. He has greatly elaborated the conception of the escaped officer, making him,

under the influence of his hospitable reception and a glass or two of wine, all but recover his memory and acquire something of intellectual alertness. That this change would come sooner or later was inevitable. If it is an improvement, it is dearly purchased at the sacrifice of what is most touching in the character.

BESIDES compelling Madame Hading to substitute once more the title of 'Maud' for that of 'Les Demi-Vierges,' a piece of characteristically bureaucratic ineptitude, the Censor has prohibited the performance by Mlle. Jeanne Granier of 'Amants,' by M. Maurice Donnay. These are the only traces of his restraining influence which have as yet been discovered.

THE Parisian season of Madame Bernhardt will begin in the autumn with 'La Sorcière' by M. Victorien Sardou. Among promised novelties the most interesting is an adaptation by M. Marcel Schwob of 'La Maison du Péché' of Madame Marcelle Tinayre, a popular French novel of the season just past. In this Madame Bernhardt will naturally play the heroine, Fanny Manoléf.

THE performances of 'Much Ado about Nothing' are now over, and Miss Terry will, after a due interval, begin a tour in the country.

WHAT may be regarded as an intercalary season will begin at the Adelphi on August Bank Holiday with a new adaptation by Mr. T. G. Warren of 'David Copperfield,' in which Miss Madge Lessing will play Little Em'ly; Mr. Frank Cooper, Ham; Mr. Harry Nicholls, Micawber; and Mr. Charles Cartwright, Peggotty.

MR. CALMOUR'S four-act play of 'Dante' was given at the Queen's Theatre, Manchester, on the 15th inst., with Mr. Cooper Cliffe as Dante, and Miss Ellen O'Malley as Beatrice. In the course of the action Beatrice dies poisoned in the arms of her poet-lover.

MR. PHILIP CARR is not wanting in courage, since, in defiance of atmospheric auguries, he promises for the 1st of July at the Botanical Gardens performances of 'Comus' and Ben Jonson's 'Hue and Cry after Cupid.' These are given by the Mermaid Society, established for the production of classics not likely to commend themselves to regular managements. 'Comus' has been given within living memory, and was once regularly seen at the patent houses. Jonson's piece has presumably not been acted since its production at Court, February 9th, 1608, at the marriage of Lord Ramsay, Viscount Haddington, with Lady Elizabeth Radcliffe.

MISCELLANEOUS entertainments—charitable in purpose, but of little dramatic interest—were given at His Majesty's on the afternoon of Monday, at the New Theatre on that of Tuesday, and at the Prince of Wales's on that of Thursday. On the last occasion three one-act pieces were played.

AN afternoon performance of 'The Merchant of Venice,' in aid of the Actors' Association, has been arranged, and will take place at Drury Lane on July 14th. Irving will play Shylock; Miss Ellen Terry will be Portia; Mr. George Alexander, Bassanio; Mr. Charles Warner, Antonio; Mr. Martin Harvey, Lorenzo; Mr. Cyril Maude, Old Gobbo; Mr. Norman Forbes, Launcelot Gobbo; Mr. Oscar Asche, the Prince of Morocco; and Miss Lily Brayton, Nerissa.

THE appearance in London of Miss Julia Marlowe and Mr. E. H. Sothern forms part of a scheme by Mr. Charles Frohman which is likely soon to be carried out.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. L.—A. I. S.—J. C. C.—E. G.—received.

R. H. J.—Duly inserted.

F. C. N.—H. H.—A. J. M.—Many thanks.

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Of Gower's 'Praise of Peace,' 'The Romaunt of the Rose,' and two Ballads by Hoccleve, there is no other authority, except one MS. In the case of the 'Romaunt,' Thynne's text is better than that of the MS., and supplies many missing lines, inclusive of lines 1-44.

Thynne is also an authority for the 'Ballad of Good Counsel,' the 'Envoy to Bukton,' and the 'Assembly of Ladies,' of which there are two MS. copies; and for 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' the 'Envoy to Scogan,' and the 'Book of the Duchess,' of which there are three MSS. For lines 31-96 of the last mentioned, which are missing in two of the MSS., Thynne is the best authority.

In other cases the text of Thynne is also, in general, well worth consulting, notably in the case of 'Troilus and Cressida.' And it is well to bear in mind that from 1532 to 1597 the text of the 'Canterbury Tales' was only accessible to readers in one of the four Folios.

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